INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 17— BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 20 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 ,,	BANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,552
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA† ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA†	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,941

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60 1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56. 2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52. 2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1928		
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
20th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHARLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	xELORA ..	Mombasa.
25th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Kavachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Miyadono Maru..	5190	8 Jan.	22 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	21 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 ,,
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	29 ,,	4 Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Osnada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Borneo Maru ..	12th ,,	25th ,,
*Heinan Maru ..	11th ,,	25th ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	21st ,,	5th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	26th ,,	7th Feb.
Taizan Maru ..	9th Feb.	18th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th ,,	20th ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th ,,	24th ,,
Tsurushima M ..	19th ,,	28 h ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	5th Mar.

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
CL. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world 'famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3	S. Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Book Your Order

FOR THE SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER

The INDIAN REVIEW.

LEADING CONTENTS.

A Great Speech or a Great Event.
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
Britain and India.
By Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.
The Mussalmans and Hindu Literature.
By Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A.
Wanderlust: A Poem.
By Leland J. Berry.
The Holy Land of the Buddhists.
By the Anagarika Dharmapala.
The Question of the Moment.
By Hon. Sirdar Jogendra Singh.
The Modern State.
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
Miss Mayo's Mother India.
By the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan.
Madras Then and Now.
By Mr. A. A. Hayles.
Imperialism and Its Price.
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
The Victorian Lady: A Story.
By Harvey Bailey.
A Word to Our Students.
By Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
Why We Boycott the Simon Commission.
By Mr. S. Satyamurthy, M.L.C.
The Devadasi in Literature.
By Mr. P. R. Krishnaswami, M.A.
Song of the Scouts.
By Mr. Ramendu Dutt.
The Present Position of Ceylon.
By Prof. P. J. Thomas.
Pundit Ramabhai.
By Kamala Satthyanathan.
The Anglo-Indian Funeral.
By Mr. H. W. B. Moreno.
World Events.
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography.

The various sections which form the special feature of the "Review" contain news and notes on Indian industry, commerce and agriculture, and on literary, political, educational, legal, medical, scientific and sporting matters, besides selections under such headings as Topics from Periodicals, Utterances of the Day, Questions of Importance, Indian States, Indians Outside India, and Diary of the Month. Another improved feature is The World of Book containing reviews of latest English, American and Indian publications. Altogether this special number is very attractive with over two dozen portraits and illustrations.

Price 8 Eight Annas.

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. (Five). (If by cheque Rs. 5-4 as.) and enroll themselves as regular subscribers. Please note that V.P.P.'s will not be sent and no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH THE

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY
Tel. No. 25347.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart EUROPEAN LAD, under 20 age, for knocking about work and assisting generally in connection with a charity fund, daily 9 to 6. Apply to MR. COWASJEE D. BANAJEE, Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill (opposite Kemp and Co.).
A R672

ABDUL SONS WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, CANNANORE.—WANTED AGENTS to Canvass orders for our Cotton, Silk and Art Silk Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, Lungies, Dhoties, Towels, etc.
A R663

WANTED—AGENTS to Canvass orders for Cotton piece goods, imitation silks, etc. For particulars apply to RADHA WEAVING CO., Chowa, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A R666

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FOR SALE.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29703

FINANCIAL.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years investment Rupees Six enlistment till 25th instant, drawing date 31st January, 1928. Ask DHRUVA BROTHERS, LTD., Delhi.
F R658

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 22/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 8515-A

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

INSPECTOR OF BOILERS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a temporary INSPECTOR OF BOILERS for a period of 6 months under the Government of Madras. Pay according to qualifications and experience in the scale of Rs. 400—30—700 a month. The appointment will be terminable at a month's notice. Only persons fully qualified between the age of 25 and 35 need apply. A statement of qualifications required can be obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government, P. W. D. Buildings, Triplicane P. O, Madras.

J. S. WESTERDALE,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.
12th January, 1928.
29806

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Necessary Drainage Works in Ripon Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5|- per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th January, 1928.
29823

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1928. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2|- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1928, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200|- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
12th January, 1928.
29805

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS and Anr. ..Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANUMIYA MAHOMED & Anr. ..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373, built on site No. 78 in Bassangudi Extension Bangalore City in Mysore State, measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded on the East by Forty feet Road and North by West Cross Road on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52000 square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1927.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29822

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TIHA(KAR) VALJI EBJI, late of Khambalia and Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, dealer in piece goods. ..... Deceased.

(1.) RATANVAHU, widow of Thakar Valji Ebji and (2.) VITHALDAS KANJI SUNDERJI, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, two of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Kalbadevi Road and Dadar outside the Fort respectively ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.
The 11th day of January, 1928.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners Attorneys.
29825

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 561 of 1925.

Messrs. RAMJI THAKERSEY, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. TYEB DOSSA, a firm .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Junardeo Station, Post Jamai, Zilla Chhindvara, with the building standing thereon, admeasuring 73 Gunthas and bearing No. 200 and bounded on the East by the Umreth Road on the West by the land of Motichand on the North by Government Land and on the South by the G. I. P. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29762

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF 1,500 BALES AND LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree on Plot No. 117 in the Jetha of Messrs. Ghose Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd. by order of the Insurance Offices Concerned the following Cotton damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in their Jetha.

1,500 Bales and Loose Cotton (Khandesh 'Moghlai').

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,558 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the P. & O. S. N. Co. Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder opposite G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard near the Oil Tanks on account of the concerned the under-mentioned damaged Cotton.

EX. S. S. "KIDDERPORE."

About 2,558 Bales Cotton (shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Toyo Menka Kaisha The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Tata Sons and Co. Ltd., Breul and Co., and others).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

"HAMPTON COURT"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

The Greatest serial ever shown in Bombay.
Story by EDGAR WALLACE.
POPULAR PRICES.

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

with
MARIAN NIXON
at
The Universal Picture House
CINEMA PRECIOUS Lamington Road)
Time and Prices as usual.

PICTURE OF THE HOUR!
SENSATION OF THE YEAR!
Coming
SATURDAY, 21st January
SHRI SHARDA FILM CO.'S
"THE
WINE OF YOUTH"
A Picture of high-speed Exhilaration. Youth, Pep, Romance, Dramatic Consequences, FOLLIES, PATHOS, THRILLS.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

RADIOGRAM RECEIVED AT BOMBAY Via I. R. T.

RAJ K586 LONDON 28 18 2322 LCO

CAPITOL CINEMA BOMBAY CONGRATULATIONS AND ALL GOOD WISHES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL, BOMBAY, UPON SCREENING THE FLAG LIEUTENANT MY GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT ——HENRY EDWARDS.

GRAND OPENING OF BOMBAY'S NEW SUPER CINEMA IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILSON.

When the proceeds will be given to the Hospital Fund.

THE CAPITOL

OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE CAPITOL

OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT.

THE FILM WILL BE A POWERFUL ROMANCE OF THE NAVY ENTITLED

The Flag Lieutenant

FEATURING BATTLESHIPS, SEAPLANES, SAILORS, MARINES AND

HENRY EDWARDS

WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST

The Flag Lieutenant

REMEMBER: To-night (Friday) at 9-30, and on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30, 6-15 and 10 P.M.

PRICES:

NO ENTERTAINMENT TAX ON THE OPENING NIGHT.

OTHER NIGHTS:—Dress Circle, Rs. 2-4; 1st Class Rs. 1-2; 2nd Class Annas 9; 3rd Class Annas 4 all including tax.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 19.

S S Aleppo, Legyett, Hull.
S S Chakla, Betangh, Karachi.
S S Clan Mackintosh, Hensen, Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

January 20.

S S City of Benares, Anderson, Colombo
S S Iris Zelmmere, Rangoon.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Newton Ash, Shotton, Hull.

LOADING.

January 19.

Steamer Walton Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Bristol for Okha.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.

S S Aleppo:—The J F Co.'s steamer Aleppo arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Mackintosh:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Mackintosh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S City of Benares:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Benares will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, Penang etc. with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Iris:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Iris will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Varela: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Newton Ash:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Newton Ash will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S N Co.'s English Mail steamer Rawalpindi will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from Aden with the Outward Mails of the 5th instant, a general cargo and 107 passengers.

EXPORTS.

January 19.

S S Ranchi for London:—4000 cwt mowrah meal S Bannister and Co; 187 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co; 2 cases micasplits M M and Co; 100 tons wheat fine pillards Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw S Nanjee; 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co.; 35 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Walton Hall for Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal; 240 bales cotton N Raj Raw and Co.; 2 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.

For Liverpool:—200 bales wool raw C Parekh and Co.; 27 bales wool raw Cox and King Ltd; 14 bales wool raw H G Jokram; 14 bales wool raw M Mangaichand, 55 bales wool raw R Soni; 294 bales wool raw V Oomersey, 106 bales wool raw R Virchand; 260 bales wool raw M Motilal; 3376 baies wool raw D Kundamal; 43 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 21 baies wool raw Bombay Co; 27 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co; 93 drums caster oil Gujrat Oil Mill and Mfg; 1120 tons myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co; 12660 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 240 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co; 144 bales wool C Gansnamdas; 99 bales wool M Nissim.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—1460 cwt bone meal S Bannister and Co; 1625 cwt Groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co; 165 bales cotton Textile Products; 72 tons stick lac T Dawoodbhai; 2025 cwt groundnut seeds Pohoomal Bros; 2320 cwt groundnut oil cakes E Damer and Co.; 2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed

For Antwerp: 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Rotterdham: 1000 cwt myrabollams T Mathadas and Co.

For Bremen: 949 cwt groundnut seeds Pohoomal Bros; 30 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hatimura for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton Chachatty and Thakersey; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton B Kursondas and Co.

For Havre:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Chachatty and Thakersey and Co.; 400 bales cotton Vardhman Bros.; 60 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd; 2000 cwt linseeds D Sassoon and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd; 110 bales cotton B Kursondas and Co.

For Antwerp: 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.; 191 bales hemp J Meyer and Co.

S S Penteova for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 330 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—12000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.! 1155 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull: 2000 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd; 18996 cwt groundnuts, 3999 cwt teelseed and 8000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Hassal for Hull:—17460 cwt cotton seeds Ralli Bros.

S S Saliv Macrok for Dunkirk:—1900 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd.

For Rotterdham: 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes A Hardas and Co., 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes A Hardas and Co.

S S Bomarsand for Anterwp: 570 cwt crushed bones S Bannister and Co.

S S Sabirstan for Hull: 41 bales hemp Bell Rass and Co.; 4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Tayo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co.; 300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 91 cwt shark fins and 6 cwt fish maws E Moulcaine.

For Yokaichi: 300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya: 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Myadania Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton Japan Trading Co.

For Osaka: 400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton J Deojee and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton C Damjee and Son.

IMPORTS.

January 19.

S S Bankura from Basrah. Agents M M and Co.:—283 bdls and 196 pkgs wet dates; 959 bdls and 99 bkts skin dates.

From Mohamara:—75 bags almonds, 80 bdls attari; 45 bdles wool; 224 bags gum; 213 bdles sayer dates; 325 bdles wet dates.

From Bushire:—250 bags gum tragacanth; 145 bags raisins; 11 bdles skins; 266 bags gum; 65 bags al. kernal.

From Baharain:—70 cases and 82 bdles wet dates; 62 bdles dry dates; 2 bdles wool; 10 bdles specie; 3 tins pearls.

From Harjam: 56 bdles dried fish.

From Kowich: 6 bdles specie.

From Bunder Abbas: 63 bags gum; 38 bags raisins; 6 sothis assafocitida.

From Muscat:—1017 bags sardines; 1393 bags and 46 bales dry dates; 125 boxes wet dates; 100 bags fish maws; 198 cts pomegranats; 1 bdle specie.

S S City of Calcutta from New York. Agents F F Campbell and Co.:—1212 bars silver; 20 bdles parafuldah; 1020 drums asphaltine; 616 bars refined silver; 100 bales cotton.

From Marseilles:—80 cases vermoths; 91 cases chocolates; 210 cases mineral water; 14 bales corks; 2200 bags almonds; 200 kegs lead ore; 418 bdles soap; 455 cases brandy; 387 cases iron screws; 34 cases bolts and nuts; 8 bales cotton; 197 bags commin seed; 252 kegs and 10 drums dry aniline colour.

From Suez:—598 drums asphalt.

S S Marley from Bangkok. Agents F F Campbell and Co.—42373 cases and 9612 bdles teak scantling; 195 pieces gang sleepers; 1067 pieces teak squares.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Land, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, today:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23
Carunal Rub. and Tea	19
Ceylon Planters	41
Ceylon Rubber	60
Clunes Estates	34
Cochin Rubbber	57-8
Eila Tea	300
Estates Co. of Uva	38-8
Fairlawn Estate	35
Frocester Estates	75
Hathawe Rubber	17
Honiton Rubber	11-8
Horawala Rubber	50
Judo-Malay Estates	25
Jambulande T. & Rub.	17-8
Jebong Rubber	21
Kalutara Company	47-8
Kalutara Rubber	24
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	32-8
Lanka Rubber	99
Lansdowne Rubber	200
Maha Uva Estates	60
Matale Valley Rub.	36
Meall Mor Estates	30
Mirishena Rubber	55
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	55
North-Western Rub.	26-8
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	31
Rubber Growers'	45
Saffragam T. and Rub.	237-8
Talgaswella Tea	70
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	75
Udapolla Rubber	28
Ulliswater Rubber	18
Vogan Tea	56

Remarks:—Market—Steady.
Rubber.—Spot Colombo Re. 1.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London today:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	£105
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£4-5-6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£89-15
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 per cent. Pref.)	£9-11-6
Bombay Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952)	£110
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	£0-7-3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0-14
Burma Oil Co. Ltd.	£4-0-9.
Calcutta Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952)	£109
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935|45)	£99-5
Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent Debs. (19553-83)	£98-15.
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1-1-3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£20-10
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	£0-3-3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£6-7-6
French 5 per cent. Rentes	£17-18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£128
India 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Stock	£72
India 4 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	£93-5
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	£62
India 5 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1932)	£101-10
Karachi Port Trust 5 1|2 per cent. Debs. (1954)	£103
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£2-6-3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£3-4
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	£0-16-3
National Bank of India Ltd.	£50-10
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£7-17-6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£12-9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 per cent. Debs.	£82
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.	£4-5-9.
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£200
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent Pref. Stock)	£89-10
Tata Iron and Steel (7 per cent. Debentures)	£102-10
Tata Power (7 1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934|48)	£103
War Loan 5 per cent (1929-47)	£101-10.

Remarks:—Market dull.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 19.

Messrs Balivala and Karani have received the following quotations by Cable from London:—

Burma Oil £3|18|9.
Anglo Persian £3.
Weak on Passing over Indo-Burma dividend.
Andhra Valley 7 1|2 per cent. Notes £103 (none offering).
Sunsheen 26|6
Coats 66|6
Marconi 49|6
Cousett 14|9
Cement products 39|6 non-inflammable films 26|6.
Tata debentures £104|- market short.
Tendency: Oils firmers, Artsilks some what easier wireless dull profit taking.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £9-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £18-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £49-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-12-6.
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. £17-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £18-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 18.

Lisseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 29|-.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 30|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 18.

Silver:—Business small.

Spot	26-3|16
Forward	26-1|16

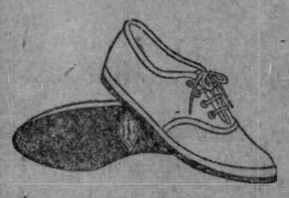
LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

Allahabad, Jan. 19.—A daring burglary is reported to have taken place on Tuesday night in the house of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru involving theft of valuable jewellery, cash and G. P. notes of the value of Rs. 10,000. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Phoenix



A most comfortable and durable WHITE CANVAS CREPE SOLE SHOE for Sports and Outdoor.

Available in sizes 1½ to 9 from all Bazar Shoe Dealers.

Examine the Trade Mark and refuse imitations and substitutes.

Usual Retail Price. Rs. 3-12.

Distributing Agents:

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.

20, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA. | 249, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

Trade terms to Dealers on application.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Since we wrote our Report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows.

	March.	July.	Oct.
New York 11/1/28	18.99	18.85	18.21
Do. 18/1/28	18.70	18.58	18.07
	—.29	—.27	—.14
	March.	July.	Oct.
Liverpool 11/1/27	10.15	10.00	9.63
Do 18/1/28	9.94	9.81	9.47
	—.21	—.19	—.16

We have had another week of dull and inactive markets. The publication at the weekend of the American consumption figures for December was a disappointment to Bulls. The figure was only 544,000 bales as compared with 626,000 in November and 605,000 in December 1926. The present state of the market as summed up in a cable we received from Liverpool yesterday evening and which reads as follows:—

"Do not think market will go higher owing to signs of holders becoming anxious in view decreasa of consumption."

In addition the market fears a large increase in acreage this Spring. This is indicated by the reported increased sales of fertilizers. The long interest in America appears to have been held in actual cotton and that liquidation is taking place is reflected by the easing in basis, especially for the higher grades.

We see little sign of a recovery in prices at present but as New Crops are quoted at an appreciable discount, the price say of Liverpool January 1929 which is now under 9.1/2d. is worth watching. On any further decline we would recommend purchases scale down, as during the coming growing season that are certain to be usual crop scares. Cotton around 9d. cannot be considered expensive.

The local market has also been dull. Demand both for export and local consumption has been very poor, there has been a further large addition to our local stock, but hedge Contracts are only a few Rupees lower. Bazaar sentiment continues surprisingly bullish and speculators have freely absorbed all hedge sales. Indian cotton is much too dear as compared with other growths, so much so that during the week local Mills have resumed purchases of actual American cotton. In view of the poor state of trade in Japan and the poor outlook for the local Textile Industry prices in Bombay must decline. We accordingly advise our clients to lose no opportunity of disposing of their stocks. If our clients wish to remain long we are of opinion they should buy American Futures preferably for New Crops.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19th January 1928.

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 30.004 inches (.013 above normal).

Barometer (corected 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.905 inches (.00 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.7 degrees (0.1 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.3 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 55 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 149 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10).

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

QUIET AND IRREGULAR—DECLINED 12 POINTS ON FURTHER SELLING—LATER RECOVERED 22 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING—FUTURES 14 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Jan. 18.

The New York futures market ruled quiet and irregular in the absence of buyers and prices registered a decline of 12 points at about 2 p.m. During the last hour there was complete change in the tone on short covering and trade buying. The close was steady at a rise of 14 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved 15 points to 19.25c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled rather very steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 13 points to 18.73c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Shorts more cautious. Awaiting ginning report."

Reuter:—"Market quiet but irregular until closing, when suddenly advanced on covering by shorts and trade buying."

Munds and Winslow:—"Traders' market looks temperorily lower."

Weld & Co.:—"Cold rain Olkahoma, West Texas, heavy rains West Arkansas."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 18th inst.

July Highest 18.60 (at about the close) lowest 18.38 (2.08 p.m.

Messrs. Langley and Co's Report:—

N. Y.March Highest 18.74+14 lowest 18.50—19.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 18.
January	18.73 plus 14
March	18.70 plus 10
May	18.77 plus 08
July	18.58 plus 08
October	18.07 plus 09
December	17.97 plus 05
Middling Spot	19.25 plus 15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 18.
March	18.48 plus 13
May	18.40 plus 09
Middling Spot	18.73 plus 13

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 18.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	18.57
May	18.65
July	18.45
New York: Noon Call.	
March	18.56
May	18.63
July	18.45
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
March	18.38
May	18.32
July	18.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent.	22,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 18-1-28	6356000	9438000
,, Yesterday do	21000	45000
Exports to date do	4121000	6249000
Stock at Ports 13-1-28	2493000	2549000
,, Interior Towns do.	1265000	1508000
,, Liverpool 13-1-28	919000	1255000
Visible Supply 13-1-28	5839000	7258000
Quantity in Sight do.	10719000	1361100(

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 18.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128-1|2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £50-1|2.

Eastern Bank £6-3|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89-1|8.

Conversion Loan £77.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £101-3|8.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £55.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61-7|8.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £72.

Consouls £55-3|8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1|2.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1|8.

LIVERPOOL.

CONTINUED GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—HIDGE SELLING AND STRADDLE SELLING—FUTURES 8 POINTS LOWER TO 2 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady at a rise of 3 points on continued good spot demand. There was however absence of buying power and prices eased off later on hedge selling and straddle selling. The market closed rather irregular near months declined 8 points while new crop months gained 2 points. Spot prices declined 3 points to 10.63d. per lb. and spot sales amounted 10,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 4 to 5 points, while Egyptian prices ruled steady 5 points higher to 1 point lower. Sakel spot improved 5 points to 17.70d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market eased under further Southern and local liquidation. Trade good buyers in declines."

Market was quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly advanced on covering by shorts and trade buying.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Rains have fallen in Texas East, good rains needed in Texas West."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 18th Jan:—

(1) Reduced Spot demand, hedge selling and straddle selling.

(2) Travelling man wires from Texas:—Acreage in Texas will be about same as last year. Estimate Texas ginnings 4,125,000 Bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 18th Jan.

"Market improved on short covering influenced by better trade demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

	Opening.	Closing.	
January	10.06	9.96	—.08
February		9.93	—.08
March	10.03	9.94	—.06
April		9.90	—.05
May	9.96	9.89	—.05
June		9.82	—.04
July	9.87	9.81	—.03
August		9.93	—.02
September ..		9.5	—
October	9.50	9.47 plus	.01
November ..		9.41 plus	.01
December ..		9.41 plus	.01
January		9.40 plus	.02
Middling Spot.		10.63	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Seinde, Fully Good	7.85
Seinde, Fine	8.05
Seinde, Superfine	8.25
Bengal, Good	7.65
Bengal, Fully Good	7.85
Bengal, Fine	8.05
Oomra, Good	8.30
Oomra, Fully Good	8.55
Oomra, Fine	8.80
Broach, Fully Good	9.30
Broach, Fine	9.55
Broach Superfine	9.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	17.15	—
April	17.15	—
May	17.25	—.01
June	17.25	—.01
July	17.30	—
August	17.30	—
September	17.30	—
October	17.35 plus	.03
November	17.37 plus	.05
December	17.37 plus	.05
January	17.28 plus	.05
Sakellaradis, F. G. F., Spot	17.70 plus	.05
	Liverpool, Jan. 18.	
January	17.00 plus	.02
February	17.10 plus	.02

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 1|7-3|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 18.

Demand Bills 487.25

BOMBAY

GENERAL SELLING—CLOSED QUIET. RS. 3-4 LOWER.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 371/- for Broach Apl/May delivery, but declined on general selling. There was absence of buyers and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	371	371	368/8	369
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	339	339/8	339	339/8
March	336/8	336/8	336	336/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	304	304	303	303
March	305	305	305	305

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Liverpool opened 6 points higher but later cables showed easy tendency. The forward market ruled very quiet and in the absence of buyers prices again sagged and were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under.

Broach				
Apl/May	368 4	368/4	367/8	367/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan.	339	339	338	338
March	335	335	334	334
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	303	303/4	303	303/4
Dec/Jan	305	305	305	305

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

January	224.80+1.00
April	231.50+1.80
July	235.10+2.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Bengal Dec/Jan	305
Bengal March	304
Broach Apl/May	368
Oomra Dec/Jan	338
Oomra March	335

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	320	314	307	299
S./P.	318	312	305	297
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
P./A.	129	415	408	
Oomra No. 3	350	343	333	
C. P. No. 1	374	367	357	
C. P. 2	362	355	345	
Khandesh	345	335	325	315
Muthia		331	321	307

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This. year.	Last. year.
Khandesh	5,048	1,57,261	1,87,760
Central India	5,000	1,17,763	98,242
Barsi and Nagar	4,491	1,38,487	92,171
Hyderabad Gao			
rani	3,638	54,925	29,893
Berar	8,129	3,25,776	2,24,272
Central Provinces	3,829	1,35,316	76,395
Total Oomras	30,135	9 29,528	7,08,733
Dholera	1,081	47,016	23,795
N.-W. Provinces		58,892	44,301
Rajputana	374	17,398	14,298
Sind-Punjab	4,792	80,666	51,573
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta and Dharwar		3,355	19,648
Westerns-Northern	109	3,377	8,824
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,025	4,594
Persian	6	3,024	2,849
American		21,111	59,343
Egyptian and African	57	9,144	20,166
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	44
Total	36,554	11,83,197	9,58,802

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 12th Jan. Yesterday	This. year.	Last. year.
Europe	5,025	1,68,190	91,136
Japan & China	7,495	2,37,866	2,49,146
Coast Ports	300	9,456	4,776
Up-country by Rail		34,353	38,678
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		79,542	31,514
Total	12,820	5,29,407	4,15,250

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy Jan.	Delivery Contract.
Bengal Superfine	320	
Bengal Fine	315	+ 5
Bengal F.G.	305	
Sind-Punjab Fine	315	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	305	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	368/70	
Nagpur Fine	368/70	+24
Yeotmal Fine	360	
Arvi Fine	360	+13
Amraoti Fine	348/50	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345/48	+ 3
Mulkapur Fine	340/42	

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 19.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	0
Maha	21	4	9
Falguna	21	5	9
Narandas Motilal Native bars touch 96-97-98-99	21	5	0
National City	21	8	3

SILVER.

Ready	59	0	0
London—Ready	26-3/16		
Forward	26-1/16		
London/Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7-1/4	
Closing	2	7-1/8	
New York Cent	58-1/8		

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Maha	59/1	59/1	58/11	59
Falguna	19	59	58/10	58/15

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 18th inst.

Wheat	32,669	cwts.
Linseed	1,998	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	328	,,
Gingellyseeds	12,375	,,
Poppyseed	61	,,
Groundnuts	46,304	,,
Castorseed	1,512	,,
Rice	2,510	,,
Myrat ollams	6,360	,,
Cottonseed	38,231	,,
Mowrassed	665	,,
Gram	1,707	,,
Joowar	1,513	,,
Barley	284	,,
Bajree	1,881	,,
Coal	1,703	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

Muktsar, Jan. 17.

Wheat Har	4	7	0
Gram Jeth	3	8	6
Gwara Phagan	2	13	0
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7	1	6
Cottonseed Phagan	3	15	0
Cottonseed Baishakh	4	1	0

READY.

Cotton	30	8	0			
Wheat	4	8	0	to	4	12 0
Gram	3	14	0	to	4	2 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 19.

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.

Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.

Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32.

Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.

Bank's buying D D 1|6 5|32.

Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 925.

Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 965.

Bank's buying D D 950

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 128-1|4.

Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124-3|4.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 171 1|2.

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 174 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 155-1|2.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling D D 272 1|2.

London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11.

London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26-3.

London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26-1.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. India sold. To square purchases, America offered slightly. Buyers satisfied.

American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-5|8.

Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Three months 47|32 per cent.

Six months 4-1|4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Call 6-1/4 per cent.

One to three months 5-1|2 per cent.

Six months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Khandesh Fine	330/32	— 4
Muthia Fine		— 5
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	358/60	
Purna F.G G.S.	348/50	
Parbhani/Sailu Fine		
Indore/Ujjain Fine		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345/50	

Broach F.G.	March	April
Broach Fine	+18	+14
Westerns M.G.		
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia	455	
Miraj/Sangli	415 Ap/My	M/June
Compta Good	420 +35/6	+32/3
Dholera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Khandwa	344
200	Toyomankwa/	Amraoti	339
100	Hindustan mill	Patoki	326
100	Luis Drefus	Hapur	314
200	H. Rambhagat	Jalna	319
200	Forbes & Co.	Pulgaon	351
100	Ital India	Khandwa	340
100	Moon mill	Parbhani	372
100	B. Karshandas	Barwha	342
100	Volkart Bros.	Muthia	328
200	Do.	Mulkapur	344
200	Do.	C. P. No. 2	353/355

STOCKS AND SHARES

SCATTERED SELLING IN MILL SHARES

INDUSTRIALS QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened steady with a small enquiry, but later prices ruled easy on scattered selling. The market is fluctuating within a narrow compass, business mostly confined to jobbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares ruled easy on increased offerings. Tata Hydros were quiet with some liquidation. Cement shares ruled rather steady. Steamers were quiet but steady with a small business.

SECURITIES.

Owing to absence of sellers securities opened steady, but later on ruled rather quiet.

COTTON MILLS.

	Paid up.	Feb., 1928. Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	402|8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6-12
500	Bombay Cotto	317|8
250	Bombay Dyeing	950
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	465
100	Central India	528-12
500	Central India Pr.	492|8
100	Coloba Land	142|8
100	Coorla	182|8
100	Crescent	193-12
250	Currim	270
500	David	270
250	Dawn	670
200	Edward Sassoon	112|8
10	E D Sassoon	As. 14-6
100	Elphinstone	17-4
250	Fazulbhoy	900
50	Finlay	160
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	133-12
100	Indian Bleaching	265
100	Indore Malwa	363-12
250	Jamshed Mfg.	50
50	Kastoorchand	26
100	Khatau	82|8
100	Kohinoor	293-12
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6815
100	Madhavrao Scd.	10
100	Madhowji	116|4
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Pet.	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000	Morarji	2125
200	New Great	315
10	New City	130
250	Pabaney	285
250	Pearls	601-4
100	Phoenix	420
10	Premier	13
1000	Sholapur	7900
250	Simplex	197-8
50	Swan	160
100	Swadeshi	530
500	Tata Mill	85
500	Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1410
125	,,	347|8xd.
50	India	88
50	Baroda	91
25	Central	26-4
£5	Eastern	84
£12 1|2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	917|8
	Amritsar Patti	144
100	Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	94
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	79
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	106
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140|8
100	Upper Sindh	87|8
500	Tapti Valley	721-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	103
1000	Andhra Valley	786-4
100	Alcock	373-12
125	B Burma	873-12
50	B Burma N I	313-12
10	Br. India Insurance	10
8sh	Bt. Burma Pet.	4|12
50	B. Tramway	153|12
50	,, ,, Pref.	69|4
250	Bombay Steam	263-12
50	Bombay Telephone	51
10	Bundi Cement	23
250	Indian Cement	267-8
10	Central India Mining	23-12
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
sh. 2	Do Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	245
40	Katni Deferred	777-8
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2050
25	New India Insur.	19-8
10	Punjab P Cement Ord.	12-14
10	,, ,, Pref.	13|12
10	Shivrajpur	45-8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	79-4
30	Tata Iron Deferred	283-12
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 19.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/19

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103-7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-5.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—2nd Feb: Sett: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 75-140, 1945|55 Rs. 106|7.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92|4
1000	Tata Hydro	1112|8
100	Tata Oil	47
1000	Tata Power Ord.	575
100	Tata Power Pref.	905
15	Scindia Steam	18-10

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 52; higest Rs. 52/9; closing Rs. 52/8.

Cottonseeds January opening Rs. 4/13/3. highest 4/13/6; closing Rs. 4/13/3.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/13; closing Rs. 4/13/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 58/5; highest 58/11; closing Rs. 58/10.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 60/15; highest 61/1; closing Rs. 60/13.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.08-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London ..	34.98
T.T. Madrid on London ..	28.56
T.T. Milan on London	92.17
T.T. Berne on London	25.31
Paris on London	124.03
London on Prague	164.50

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 18.

Copper, English Best Selected £66-3|8.

Copper, Braziers, £76.

Yellow Metal, £65.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1|2.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13.

Tin, English Ingots, £245.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 p. c.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-7|32 p. c.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|4 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 18.

Rozaro Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargo:—Shipment Paid January 48|9.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Parcels:—Shipment Paid February 47|9 (62 1|2 lb.)

Wheat, South Australian:—Paid and Sellers Afloat 51|-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 11|3.

Jul.-Sept., per cwt., 14|7-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 14-4-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 13-5-1|2.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Opening of the Capitol Theatre, by H. E. the Governor, opposite Victoria Terminus, 9-30 p.m.

Public meeting re: Congress Resolutions, for studently only, Marwadi Vidyalaya 7 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi," with the English Mails of January 5, ex s.s. "Macedonia" due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

Bombay Presidency Youth Conference at the Sir C. J. Hall at 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 22.

Bombay Presidency Youth Conference at the Sir C. J. Hall, at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Lady Wilson to unveil the bust of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, Founder of the Seva Sadan Society, at Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY.

The meeting of the E. C. of the above Party to be held to-night (Friday) has been adjourned till further date of which due notice will be given to the members.

PROF. FINDLAY SHIRRAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology, Principal G. Findlay Shirras of Gujarat College will deliver a lecture at the University South Wing, on "The Methods and Possibilities of Research in Economics" to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

PROF. LUDER'S LECTURE.

A general meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Society's room to-day (Friday) when members will have the opportunity of meeting Professor Heinrich Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Berlin and Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society who will deliver a lecture on "Some Problems of Indian Philology."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar from Messrs. K. T. Engre and Sons, Bombay.

A pocket diary from the Madras Tuition College, Madras.

A blotting paper pad from Messrs Jethabhi Jivan and Co., Clearing Agents, Bombay.

NAGPUR ART CIRCLE.

The third C. P. and Berar Exhibition of Fine Arts and Crafts will be held in Nagpur in March 1928 under the distinguished patronge of H. E. Sir Montagu Butler. All exhibits must reach the Agents Messrs. J. E. Bilimoria, Assa House, Nagpur on or before the 10th March next. Apply for prospectus to Prof. B. E. Dadhanji, Secretary, Morris College, Nagpur.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Malacca Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th January and is due to arrive hereon or about 15th February.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of the 14th inst. arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rmak" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at noon the same day.

MAKAR-SANKRANT MAHOTSAVA CEREMONY.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile-Parle Samit Pathshala the Makar Sankrant Mahava ceremony was observed at Vileparle Gorwal Brahmanivas on the 15th instant at 9 p.m. when Shastri Keshbhai Gopalji presided. Mr. Gir, Dear, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of B. and C.I. Railway also was present. Mr. Manishankar Shastri delivered the 'pravachan" on Makar Sankrant and gave entire satisfaction to the audience. The resident in his concluding speech spoke highly about the occasion citing the imponce of the Mahotsava of Makar Sankrant and explained the theory from Veda

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail Steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail Steamer "Malpindi" which is expected to arrive Bombay at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 20th instant, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that day.

Unregistered correspondence up to 9 a.m. (S.T.) on 20|1|28.

Registered correspondence upto 8 a.m. (S.T.) on 20|1|28.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach Bombay G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference was held lately in the "Telgu Hall" with Mr. Raghvendra Row Sharma in the chair.

The Secretary Mr. S. L. Silam submitted the audited statement of accounts which was duly confirmed and adopted. It was further resolved that the existing Working Committee do form into a Managing Committee for the ensuing year to carry out the work of the Conference and that the Central Office of the Conference be maintained at Bombay.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPHMEN.

A preliminary meeting of the Telegraphmen and the Government servants was held on Sunday last at Lohar Chawl under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when members of the Unions complained of the tyrannies and annoyances in the Telegraph Department and resolutions were forwarded to Government with a view to removal of the same. It was also arranged that Mr. Jhabvala should prepare a short memorial to all members of the Assembly and others asking them to press their point of view before Government and country.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING FOR STUDENTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting for the students of Bombay will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, P. Spratt, F. J. Ginwalla, R. S. Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse, and K. N. Joglekar will speak on the Boycott of Simon Commission. Only students are requested to attend.

HOUSE BROKEN OPEN.

Mr. Dinshaw Ratanji Bhiwandiwalla, residing at Bhiwandiwalla Terrace, Dhobi Talao, reports to the police that he left his room at 11 a.m., on Wednesday and went out. He received information at Lamington Road in the evening that his house was broken open and the lock was missing. He hurried home and found the cupboards ransacked and jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 1,387 stolen. A jemmy was found in the room. The police are making enquiries.

FAMOUS JEWELLER DEAD.

The death at a very young age occurred of Mr. S. M. Sheth of Messrs. C. M. Sheth and Bros., well-known jewellers of Bombay, on Saturday last at Panchagani. The deceased was a gradaute of the Bombay University, and his University education stood him in good stead in developing business methods on the most up-to-date lines. During the Non-co-operation movement, he became one of the staunchest followers of Mahatma Gandhi, and remained an ardent Khaddarite till his death. The deceased leaves behind him a widow and a big family to mourn his loss.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" on Thursday the 19th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Dinner of the European Association on Thursday the 19th instant.

A Bombay message of Thursday's date says:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will leave tomorrow for Calcutta to deliver the Kamala lectures on the 23rd., 24th., and 25th instants. She will be back in Bombay on the 27th instant.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman will perform the opening ceremony of the new Council Chamber at Lucknow towards the end of February probably on the 22nd.

THANA BOARD'S PRESIDENT

"HOW MR. PHADKE FAILED IS A MYSTERY"

THANA, Jan. 18.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A general meeting of the Thana District Local Board was held yesterday to elect new President of the Board. Of the two candidates Mr. Phadke and Mr. Shankarrao Zunzarrao, the latter was declared duly elected. He got four votes more than Mr. Phadke. How Mr. Phadke, the nationalist candidate failed in spite of the majority of the nationalists is a mystery.

TERRIFIC PIPE-BURST

THAKURDWAR TURNED INTO A LAKE

TRAFFIC DISLOCATED

FLOODS PENETRATE PRINCESS STREET.

Thakurdwar was the centre of considerable commotion on Thursday night when all of a sudden at about 11 o'clock the residents of the locality were roused from their sweet slumbers by the terrible noise made by huge crowds of pedestrians running helter-skelter on the Girgaum Road between two Rama's temples. The cause of this great bustle was the bursting of a water pipe on the main street just in front of the Mandir of Gora Rama. In less than half an hour the floods of water spread all over the main street and even entered the two nearest lanes, viz., Bhai Jivanji's Lane and Zaoba's Oart. Quite over a furlong it all appeared a vast expanse of water and the passers-by had to wade through knee-deep water. By midnight the Thakurdwar area was fully thronged by crowds of sight-seers who were running to the spot from all possible directions.

Soon it became difficult for conveyances, especially motor cars to wade their way through the flooded streets. The residents in the near vacinity were watching the stampede from their windows and galleries of their houses.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN.

It was difficult in that flood to ascertain the exact cause of the bursting of pipe. It could, however, be seen from the founts of water gushing forth from several places within a distance of nearly ten yards that the pipe must have burst at several places simultaneously, evidently through great pressure.

Within a very short time, the Thakurdwar locality was the spectacle of a lake as if it was visited by a heavy downpour of monsoon rains. TTram cars had to proceed through the flooded area literally at snail's pace making a terrible noise. The strongs of people all the time stood at the foot of Rama's temple playfully watching the on-rush of waters. It was, indeed, a spectacle of spectacles to see so many water founts playing at the foot of a temple. Till the early hours of morning the water was slowly advancing to the neighbouring area.

AREA OF THREE FURLONGS SUBMERGED.

Soon after mid-night the whole main street from the Princess Street right up to Thakurdwar Cross Road, covering a distance of nearly three furlongs was completely flooded and became impassable for vehicles. The conveyance traffic was completely held up till very late in the morning. The tram cars coming from opposite sides had to halt up between the two temples and subsequently they had to be driven up to the nearest depots in the opposite directions.

The police on duty at the Thakurdwar Cross Road informed the Princess Street Police Station about the pipe-burst and soon after the incident was communicated to the Water Department. The operators of the Water Department came to the spot at about midnight and promptly proceeded with the necessary operations. It took them quite a number of hours to check the flow of water gushing from the pipe.

PIPE BURSTS IN SEVERAL PLACES.

The street was extremely noisy almost throughout the eventful night. The pressure of water was so high that the pipe had numerous burstings before the flow was arrested. The stampede has done a great damage to the street, especially to the train track. The tram passengers had to suffer great inconvenience on account of the stoppage of traffic.

STRIKE SLOWLY FIZZLING OUT

UNITY AMONG WORKERS AFFECTED

Although the mills belonging to the E. D. Sassoon group remained closed on Thursday as on the previous 17 days, signs are not wanting to show that the strikers are now getting exasperated day by day and the strike is slowly fizzling out. The dispute between Mr. Mayekar, the Editor of "Kamkari", and the Workers' and Peasants' Party has done a definite harm to the unity among the workers. Many of the strikers have now begun to think that they took a wrong step in going on strike. There is every possibility that in a day or two all the E. D. Sassoon mills will resume their normal working on the basis of the whole-frame system. The workers in the Swan and the Finlay Mills, who had shown their displeasure at the introduction of the new system, have now offered to work the new system. It is understood that the authorities of the E. D. Sassoon Mills have promised to introduce better raw material with a view to make the new system feasible. At any rate the stubborn opposition of the workers against the introduction of the double-frame system is now melting away day by day.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONFERENCE

MR. K. F. NARIMAN TO PRESIDE

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference meets in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 5 p.m. and Sunday the 22nd at 4 p.m. Mr. K. F Nariman will preside over the deliberations of the Conference. All the delegates and Reception Committee members are requested to be punctually present at the sessions.

PROGRAMME.

Saturday, the 21st at 5 p.m.:—1. National Anthem. 2. Chairman's Address. 33. Presidential Election. 4. Messages of sympathy. 5. Presidential Address. 6. Election of Subjects' Committee.

Sunday. the 22nd at 4 p.m.:—1. Open Sessions. 2. President's concluding remarks. 3. Vote of Thanks. 4. National Anthem.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Sorab S. Dubash, Secretary, Parsee Young Men's Association, writes:—

Let Parsi Youths of the City throng in large numbers at this Youths Conference and give their quota in this splendid movement of a League of Youths, for organised service, free progress and warm brotherhood. Youths of other nations are astir. Let youths of India also respond to the call of the moving spirit of the age and strive to re-build a new and better order with courage, hope and sacrifice! Delegates tickets 4 annas only. Come and attend.

BOMBAY'S MEDICAL RELIEF

TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR

In the presence of a distinguished gathering the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, entertained His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to a dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday evening and presented him with a Diploma of Honorary Fellow of the College enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

In the course of his speech proposing the toast of H. E. the Governor, Sir Temulji B. Nariman said the first pronouncement of His Excellency had made on entering the Gateway of India was his determination to devote his attention primarily to the subject of medical education and medical relief and they were all gratified at the realisation of His Excellency's anticipation and they hoped that before the expiration of his term of office His Excellency and the medical profession would have the satisfaction of seeing all institutions fully equipped and in good working order.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Howrah and Clive had better rates owing to bear covering. Our previous opinion is still unchanged about jute shares Cottons were unaltered. Dunbars are continuing easy. In coals, lower rates are neglected. In the miscellaneous section, Bengal Iron and I. I. Steels showed a slight impovement on Bazar demand. Teas were steady.

Government Securities:—3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper 76|2;-5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 106|10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 1472|8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore 31.

Jutes:—Auckland 320; Bally 320; Barnagore 292; Clive 49|4; Craig 6|12; Dalhousie 573; Fort Gloster 1050; Gondolpara 1415; Howrah 61|12, 62|8, 62|12; Hukumchand 24|5; Kankannah 656|8; Kamarhatty 877; Kenison 1175; Lansdowne 354; Lawrence 794; North Brook 70; National 335|4; Nuddia 65; Orient 311; Presidency 13|6.

Coals:—Kanegunge 24|12; Bengal 40; Burrukur 14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19|10; I. I. Steel 19|10.

Raw Jute 65|6

Hessian 16|8.

London.—King has conferred honorary Knighthood of Order of St. Michael and St. George on Doctor Castellani, Director of Tropical Medicine at Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Putneyheath.—Reuter.

The Royal Air Force flying boats left Tricomalee for Madras at seven this morning.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Consulate for Czechoslovakia at Bombay has been raised to the rank of a Consulate-General and the appointment of Mr. Otakar Benes provisionally as Consul-General for Czechoslovakia at Bombay has been recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The appointment of Mr. Sakujiro Kurihara as Consul for Japan at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The appointment of Monsieur Ernest J. Lieberherr as Honorary Consul-General for Switzerland at Bombay has been recognised by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Mr. N. J. Shaikh, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is empowered to hold enquiries into municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Borough of Dharwar in the district of Dharwar.

The leave on average pay for one month and seventeen days granted to Mr. D.N.D Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been extended by one month and four days.

Mr. F. W. Allison is appointed on special duty in the Legal Department of the Secretariat from the date of his return to duty till his departure on deputation to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Khan Saheb Abdul Kadar Munshi is to act temporarily as District Deputy Collector, Satara vice Mr. A. Phanse, pending further orders.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on relief to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara vice Mr. J. Abbott.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 24th December 1927.

A temporary appointment has been created in the Forest Department on a pay of Rs. 800 plus £25 sterling overseas pay per mensem for a period of seven days from 23rd to 29th September 1927 and Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh, Deputy Conservator of Forests is appointed to hold it.

Mr. J. L. Bell, Assistant to the Divisional Forests Officer, Surat, is to be Sub-divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, vice Mr. J. N. Dutt.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 12th March 1928 or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe is appointed to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr. W. H. Neison proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY CIVILIAN TO BE ASST. SECRETARY.

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the following:—

The Secretary of State in Council has, at the request of the Chairman, Indian Statutory Commission, appointed Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., to be Assistant Secretary to the Commission.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 19
Previous Closing Rate	18.59
To-day's Opening Rate	18.61
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.76
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	9.81
To-day's Opening Rate	9.86
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.84
Difference	+.02
Broach Expectation	371

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 19
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING—10TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First Race—2-30 p.m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance clause in General conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners once 7 lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Nadlin 9-6, Gooliab 9-6, Prince Charlie 9-3, Prince Rufus 7-12, Yaldrum 9|3, Fonad 9|2, Silver Nest 8|12, Good Surprise 8|12, Sayyad 8-11, Naughty Boy 8-11, Songs of Araby 8-11, Sir Sambo 8|11, Sterling 8 2, Friday 8-2, Saturday 8-2, Herbert 8|2, Asad Pasha 8-2, Nabih 8-2, Adai 8|2, Aurora 7-13, Sheriff 7-12, Try To Win 7|12, Caror 7-12.

2nd Race—3-0 p.m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance clause in General conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners once 7 lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Masud Beg 9-10, Alder II 9-4, Prince Edward 9 3, Orange Prince 9-2, Haji Baba 9-3, Sahara 8-11, Sharwan 9|2, Harold 9|2, Mongolia 9|0, Moonlight 8-13, Britannia 8-12, Slish 8-11, Dilawar Beg 8-5, Sultan Khan 8-2, Burhan Beg 8|2, Moofid 8|2, Zainulmulk 8-2, Lama 8-2, Parliament 8-2, Amal 7-12, March 7|12, Chandra 7|12, Salim 7-12.

3rd Race—3-30 p.m.

THE VERSOVA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Puffin 9-3, The Fliver 9-2, Burnham Beeches 9-1, Coxcomb 8-9, Golden Charm 8|8, Dalcassian 8-6, Britomart 8-6, Hue and Cry 8-4, Quito 8-4, Quadro Bras 7-12, Shanawaz 7-10, Royal Bride 7|7, Jubilant 7-6, Roulette II 7-5, Tales of Essex 7|5, First Prize 7-4, Lucy Junior 7-2.

4th Race—4-0 p.m.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Othello 9-2, Telafar 9-1, Dhidha'a 8-12, Shamsuzzaman 8|10, Ahyid 8-8, Hazal 8|7, Dawood 8-4, Salonic 8|3, Mashalla 8-2, Hishan 8-1, Baig 8-0, Faithful 7|10, Shapoor 7-6, Malikizaman 7-6, Moosaad 7-4, Butterfly 6-12.

5th Race—4-30 p.m.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Taiaat Bey 9-6, The Sliding Stone 9-3, Tristan 9-3, Flying Steve 9-2, Rosewater 8|9, King's Yellow 8-6, Dargos 8-4, Shivanivas 8-3, Gangasagar 7-12, Blyth Bachelor 8-3, Cuckoo 8-2, Prose and Verse 8-2, Maynooth 7|10, Golden Wattle 7-7, Gamvros 7|5, Knight's Cross 7-2, Headstrong 6-7.

6th Race—5-0 p.m.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Class.

Jingle 9-6, Moss 9-0, Cap-a-Pie 9|0, Coed Canlas 8|0, Bell Metal 8|13, Wild Argosy 8|11, Greenfinch 8-7, Joe's Luck 8-3, My Lord 8-4, L. S. D. 8-4, Melesigenes 8|0, Candle Hill 7-12, The Count 7-4.

7th Race—5-30 p.m.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Robert 9-10, Jodi. 9-9, Sanatogen 9-2, Maneck Beg 9|0, Ghazuwan 8-13, Silver Thrush 8-10, Sun Spray 8-9, Jalmood 7-5, Bucknell 8|8, Amalfi 8-7, Hashash 8-4, Lucky Star 8-4, Shivaji Prasad 8-1, Ballard 7-9, Tarick 7-12, Khataf 7|9, Mahfouz 7-5, Gosub 7-5.

8th Race—6-0 p.m.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Gog 9-3, Mooltan 9-2, Ferdinand 8-12, Mayiah 8-10, Azedin 8-10, Roseoff 8-10, Amar 8-7, Grey Master 8|6, Hawad 8-0, Sheema 8-4, Try Again 8-3, Ferozeshah 7-13, Tyrant 7|12, Cossack 7-10, Kadoor Beg 7-7, Fairdoss 7-4, Zoolfakar 6-12.

At a meeting of the students and staff of the Hindu University held this evening it was resolved to place on record the deep sense of loss the English literature had sustained by the death of Mr. Thomas Hardy.

The Associated Press understands Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A., is retiring from the Secretaryship of the Indian Bank, Madras from Monday next and Mr. Balaji Rao will act for him.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as **Bank Officers** (C.A.I.B.); **Insurance Experts** (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); **Company Secretaries** (F. I. S. A.); **Business Organisers and Merchants** (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an **Accountancy Course** (G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

Tuition Personal or through Post. Write or call for 1923-29 Prospectus. 86, Esplanade Road, (Near National Bank), Bombay.

THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General-Nervous Sexual - Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Branch :
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2.

EDUCATE

Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for
ACCOUNTING, BANKING or **SECRETARIAL**
POSITIONS AT
BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy Training Institute.
BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING AND BEST RESULTS.
Free advice as to selection of Course.

For free Prospectus, write or call at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. **21795,**
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1928.

OBJECTIONABLE PROCEDURE

In our last two articles on the new Reserve Bank Bill we have pointed out the demerits of the Bill itself. We shall discuss here some of the vital issues of procedure involved in its introduction. It will be remembered that several important clauses of the old Bill were adopted and there was every chance of the Bill being passed, with modifications if necessary. But for reasons unnecessary to be repeated Government rewarded the almost exemplary co-operation of the whole Assembly with a sudden discourteous announcement that they did not intend to proceed with the Bill. If Government had any regard for well-established rules of procedure and any courtesy towards the Assembly they would have been prepared to proceed with the Bill in the ensuing session of the Assembly and could have taken up any attitude they chose with regard to the remaining part of the Bill. But many things have since happened behind the curtain. Government have drafted a new Bill which contains few, if any, of the essential principles insisted upon by the Assembly. Some of its provisions run counter to clauses 4 and 7 of the old Bill which have already been adopted. If Government were determined to introduce the new Bill essentially different from the old one, fairness and decency required that they should have first formally withdrawn the old Bill with the permission of the House in one session and, according to their own rules, introduced a new Bill on the same subject in the next session. But they did not formally withdraw the old Bill in the last session of the Assembly and seem determined to introduce and if possible to carry the new one in the ensuing session. By publishing the Bill in time in the "Government Gazette" they have automatically secured the effect of introducing it. For, under the rules, once a Government Bill is published in the "Government of India Gazette," it is not necessary to ask for leave of the House to introduce it. Thus by their action a most anomalous and constitutionally objectionable position is reached that two conflicting Bills appear before the House simultaneously in the name of one member.

The only straight forward way out of the anomaly and the constitutional impropriety that Government have themselves created is for them to obtain the leave of the House for withdrawing the first Bill. But this straight course does not seem to commend itself to them. For, in the first place it will surely lead to a hot controversy in which many damaging disclosures may be made on the floor of the House and Government are not, for obvious reasons, prepared to face them. Besides, leave for withdrawing the old Bill will probably not be given. Even if it is, the Standing Orders prevent Government "from raising a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session." But Government are determined to introduce the new Bill in the ensuing session. Any Government with a vestige of responsibility would, in the event of the Legislature refusing leave to withdraw the old Bill, interpret that refusal to mean a vote of censure and would proceed with the old one. But the ways of the Government are different. They are intent on killing the old Bill and smuggling in the new one at all cost, straining and if necessary violating all recognised principles of procedure. It is surmised that they will quietly let the old Bill lapse by simply refusing to bring it forward and will go on with the new Bill, without any regard for constitutional proprieties or the wishes of the Assembly. There are, however, limits to what even Government can do where procedure in the Assembly is concerned. It is no use leaving out of count the President of the Assembly. It is premature to suggest what he may do. His own procedure will depend upon that of Government. But we are confident of this that he will fully safeguard whatever constitutional rights the Assembly possesses.

The question now arises as to what the Assembly and in particular Congressmen therein should do. If at all Government ask for leave to withdraw the old Bill, the Assembly has no grounds whatsoever to grant that leave. The new Bill is no improvement on the old one and in many respects is thoroughly reactionary. Besides, the Assembly would only be stultifying itself if it were to sacrifice all the points it had laboriously gained with regard to the old Bill. If by any chance the new Bill is introduced, short shrift is the only reception it deserves. Fortunately, there is nothing in the Congress mandate that would prevent the Congress Party from attending the Asembly to throw out either the new Bill or the motion to withdraw the old one. The Congress resolution allows Congressmen to attend Councils for the purpose "of opposing any measure which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress is detrimental to the interests of India." We have no doubt that the Working Committee has either certified both the above proposals as being detrimental to the interests of India or has delegated its discretionary powers to the Congressmen in the Assembly. When the Assembly offered Government all the co-operation it could, they wantonly insulted it. If the same Assembly is now uncompromisingly hostile, the responsibility rests wholly and solely with Government.

KING AMANULLAH IN EUROPE.

His Majesty King Amanullah's tour in the first European country visited by him is about to close. In Egypt King Amanullah's visit evoked enthusiasm second only to that witnessed in Bombay. The welcome he received there was such as a statesmanlike and courageous Oriental ruler should receive in another Oriental country. To all the Muslim nations in the East, His Majesty has been an inspiration in the same way as Mustafa Kemal. The spirit of modernism characterises the policy and administration of both these great rulers. Turkey and Afghanistan have attained complete independence, Egypt has it only in name, but Egyptian Nationalists are as determined as ever before to win the substance of freedom as is evidenced by the uncompromising declaration just made by Mustafa Pasha Nahas, the successor of Zaghlul, that there could be no posssibility of an agreement with Britain if the latter insisted on the retention of troops in Cairo. A Treaty with Egypt was suggested by King Amanullah himself during his stay in that country. Similar suggestions may also be expected, when on his return journey His Majesty pays visits to Turkey and Persia. It will not be surprising, if treaties among all the nations in the Near and Middle East come to be concluded during the coming two or three years. Such a combination must be welcome to all Oriental and African nationalities who are now under the domination of European Imperialism.

After the conclusion of his visit to Italy, His Majesty King Amanullah will proceed to France and England, where also he will be received with the same pomp and impressive ceremonies as in Italy. Republican Germany is also busy making preparations for according a fitting welcome to the first monarch to be received by its President. It has been emphasised during His Majesty's visit in Italy that she was the first to recognise the independence of Afghanistan and a desire has been enthusiastically expressed and as enthusiastically responded to that friendly relations between the two countries may last for ever. Afghanistan, like every other Eastern country, is anxious to derive the greatest possible benefit from Europe's contribution to civilisation. She will choose her own friends and counsellors. In fact she has already done so and there is no reason why Italy as well as France should not lend the help of her technical experts in all lines. Has not Russia done so already? Modern Turkey has with great success introduced reforms in consonance with the requirements of modern times with the aid of experts but without allowing them to become her masters. Afghanistan is determined to follow suit and so is Persia. If these progressive tendencies continue to be fostered by the rulers of Eastern countries, the dream of the late Deshbandhu Das and Dr. Ansari of an Asiatic Federation to counteract both the fact and menace of European economic and military imperialism will soon become a reality.

AJMAL JAMIA FUND.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued an appeal in aid of the "Ajmal Jamia Fund", raised in memory of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan for the benefit of the Muslim National University founded by Hakim Saheb. Mahatmaji is joined in the appeal by Dr. Ansari and Principal Zakir Husain of the National University. Mahatmaji points out that the present monthly expenditure of the University is Rs. 4,800 while the regular monthly income is only Rs. 2,700 and that the memorial cannot be considered lasting till the University has a building of its own. Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj (395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay) is the Treasurer of the Fund. Mahatmaji, Dr. Ansari, Principal Zakir Husain and Sheth Jamnalalji are the Trustees by whom all donations will be held in trust and "will be given only after a proper trust-deed is created on behalf of the Jamia." Dr. Ansari states that the Central Bank has generously offered to receive subscriptions for the Fund and to cash checks and drafts at par in all its branches. We trust Mahatmaji's appeal will evoke prompt and generous response. Every contribution to the Fund is not only a token of affection for the lamented Hakim Saheb but also a contribution to National Education and Hindu-Muslim Unity. As both these ideals were most dear to Hakimji's heart, the proposed Fund is in every way the most fitting memorial to the departed patriot.

ART IN INDIA.

THE CATHOLIC OUTLOOK

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

VIII*

It has been the custom, for more than two decades, to mourn the rapid decay of the art-crafts distinctive of the nation. That is, probably, the one art that has retained for us its complete vigour—the art of perpetual protests and vehement lamentations. We, as a nation, can beat any Greek chorus of professional mourners. Back of these theatrical animation, there is little real movement or action. Why? The symptoms seem to scare us. We have thought it inessential to cultivate the patience, the tolerance and the foresight necessary for a competent understanding of the disease. Nearly every national movement bears traces of good impulses run to waste by diffused enthusiasm and indefinite action characteristic of improvised "first aids." Art institutions in India, both official and non-official, have suffered from the same national weakness.

SURFACE ANALOGIES.

The inordinate indulgence in surface analogies and contrasts appears to have debauched the nation's power for constructive reasoning. The Bombay School of Art, like all schools of art, has been a convenient subject for cheap sneers and cheaper notoriety. Not one attempt has, however, been made, as yet, to understand its position or to define its functions. Its position is unique, so must its functions be. It cannot be compared with any other similar institutions, outside or inside the country. Art institutions outside the country, particularly the majority of those in the West, are not entrusted, as the Bombay School has been, and ought to be, with the task of the further development of the arts and crafts that have behind them the virility and distinction won through centuries of national training and discipline. And, there is no other similar art institution inside the country that has, till now, offered quite the same wide scope of instruction in art.

SYNTHETIC VISION.

The Reay Art Workshops, the modelling classes, until very recently the potteries and the architectural classes of the School have been not less important than the classes in drawing and painting. Painting has not been, as it has been elsewhere, remote from other aspects of art. The School has, within one compound, kept the arts and crafts close and inter-related. It has, fortunately, retained its catholic position. It seems untinged, however, by the synthetic outlook and vision indicative of the distinction in the national heritage of art and indispensable for an adequate appreciation and utility of that position. No wonder its position has been consistently unrecognised. For, the synthetic vision so often fondled in theory is seldom, if at all, permitted freedom in practice. The mental habit, grown or fostered, clings tenaciously. The reconstructive efforts in art started by Griffiths and effectively pushed by Havell appear in almost every popular account as the final limit for modern efforts.

SEGREGATION OF ARTS.

It is possible to appreciate the habit as indicative of the recognition due to the pioneering endeavours. It is possible to do so, were it not for the fact that it has led, directly or indirectly, to precisely the same evils attempted to be overcome or avoided by the pioneers. One aspect of painting is, at once, indistinguishable and segregated from other aspects of painting. Painting is segregated from the art-crafts, sculpture and architecture. The rich regional diversity manifest in the surviving artistic wealth of the nation seems to be forced towards dead patterns of uniformity, not towards live manifestation of cultural unity. Painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts find entire isolation from the life and educational needs of the nation. These are evils peculiarly Western and peculiarly modern. And, it is these evils that the mental weakness for superficialities and superlatives would soon usher in for the disintegration, thus guaranteed, of art in India.

THREATENED DISINTEGRATION.

The Bombay School of Art has, as I said, maintained its catholic position. It must, therefore, prevent, at all costs, the threatened disintegration of art in India. The Government of Bombay has taken up the question of encouragement of Indian art as one of definite policy. It is only fair to point out that it is the only Government in the country that has publicly, boldly and definitely accepted that policy. It is guidance, urgent and active, in consonance with that policy that the Bombay School of Art now needs. I have endeavoured to outline the position and functions of the School. I have spoken, briefly, about the national synthetic outlook and policy that would stimulate the development and growth of the activities in the School essential for an enduring advancement of Indian art. I shall, in the article which will follow this, refer to the necessary accommodation, equipment and staff for the School.

*Previous articles appeared on December 2, 6, 8, 12, 15 and January 3 and 6.

THE PROMOTION OF SWADESHI.

HAND-WEAVING OF COTTON GOODS

(BY MANECKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.

It is common knowledge that most of the mills situated in the city of Bombay are working at a loss. The E. D. Sassoon group are already closed on account of the strike ensuing from an attempt at "speeding up" the frame workers. An earlier attempt to "speed them up" at the looms also failed after a successful strike of the workers against it. Mills under bad management involving losses will have to improve their efficiency and reduce the cost of management. Over-capitalised mills, which are unable to reduce their capital owing to legal difficulties, as a result of financial commitments in the past, will have to get into liquidation and reconstruction thereafter though the old Managing Agents will hang on as long as possible to save their immediate dues and even to save their future rights of commission though these last may be beyond saving.

PUT THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

On the other hand, the Ahmedabad mills are working at a profit and in consequence two or three new mills are under construction. Bombay mills must, therefore, put their house in order and not clamour for protection against foreign competition or merely try to "speed up" unfortunate wage-earners whose only weapon is an expensive strike, expensive to the industry and more expensive to themselves. Unfortunately, cotton mill labour does not require long training and while, on the one hand, workers could migrate during the period of strike to agricultural areas to alleviate their temporary hardships, the industry does not lose much in the efficiency of their acquired skill from such interruptions of work.

There is not the slightest doubt that the cotton industry has still scope for expansion in India if carried out on economic lines. Gandhiji's followers still claim that hand-spinning and hand-weaving of khaddar has a scope which is possibly based on the economic poverty of remote villagers as on the sentiment created for khaddar by the propagandists. The basis of sentiment may temporarily help a new scheme of industry, even though uneconomic, and should only be availed of as a temporary measure on economic or political grounds. If Gandhiji's followers can however get over their prejudice against machinery in their propaganda and use their resources in concentrating on helping hand-loom weavers and marketing their products, a great economic service could be rendered.

PREJUDICE AGAINST MACHINERY.

Most of the cotton mills are situated in large towns, generally both spinning and weaving, while the ginning factories are situated in almost every district that produces cotton. If any ginning factories which invariably remain idle outside the cotton season in the year were to attach a few machine spindles and prepare yarn on beams ready for the hand-loom and then the beams were distributed by motor lorries to the homes of the hand-loom weavers, a great saving could be effected in the economy of the National Industry, while a cottage industry can be introduced either as a sole or subsidiary employment in the village areas. The cost of railway freight on cotton so used as well as on piecegoods locally made and consumed can be saved. The cost of reeling and unreeling yarn also would be saved. If any gin-owner were to try the scheme he

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Plea for Vested Interests.

The "Financial Times" of London seems to be more anxious about the British commercial community in India than about the millions exploited by that community with the full assistance, as Lord Curzon admitted, of the British ruling community. Discussing "the economic issues involved in the Statutory Inquiry," this journal naively observes that "all the British commercial community in India claim is that they should be permitted to carry on their business in future as in the past without interference originating in political or racial prejudice and that their just rights should receive the protection which is their due." But every school boy knows that in the past as well as in the present, the British commercial community has thriven in India on claims of political as well as racial superiority, claims obligingly conceded by the British ruling community. The talk of "just rights" means in plain language that there should be no interference in the future in the old vested interests. But why should the British be anxious when they have carefully packed the All-British Commission? Or is it that a guilty mind dreads foes even in friends?

Gross Misrepresentation.

The "Daily News" of London is entitled to enjoy what solace it can extract from the bizarre action of some of the Bengal Liberals in not listening to the advice of seasoned warriors in the camp of Indian Liberalism. The Bengal Liberals protest against the boycott policy and the London Liberal journal extols this chicken-heartedness of theirs. But it exhibits the radical weakness of its case when it calls to boycott an "illiberal" act. Since when did it become the policy even of the Cocoa-Press exponents of British Liberalism to assert that when a kick is given, the receiver of the kick should consider it "illiberal" to have nothing to do with the party that administers the kick? And when the "Daily News" declares that "much has been done to mitigate the mistake" of the Tory Government's "deliberate denial" of direct representation of Indian opinion on the Statutory Commission, "by the decision to admit Indians into its counsels in an advisory capacity" it adds insult to injury; for it knows well that what Indians demand is not admission of their representatives in the counsels of the Commission in "an advory capacity" but equal and effective participation in the determination of the constitution of their country.

Portents.

The letter from the D.A.A.G., Presidency and Assam Circle, to the Mager of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Jamshedpur, published by "Forward", throws a lurid sidelight on the ways and intentions of the Army Department. While even the modest recommendations of the Skeen Committee for giving opportunities to Indians to take part in the defence of the country, have been summarily pigeon-holed, frantic efforts are being made, as evidenced by the letter published by "Forward," to provide every facility for Europeans to obtain military training. Apart from this aspect of the matter why is the Commander-in-Chief so anxious about a general mobilisation? The visit of the Secretary of State for War to India, we have been told, is only intended to enable him acquaint himself with the Army organisation in India. But the letter published by "Forward" and the recent pronouncement of the Commander-in-Chief himself about the next War, are a sinister portent casting shadows of coming events.

Prattle About Detenus.

According to an Associated Press message, the Governor of Bengal had conference last week with the Bengal members of the Assembly and the Council of State regarding the detenus. It is understood that a general amnesty for all political prisoners was asked for to ensure "a better political atmosphere" but was refused. The use of the term "amnesty" is unwarranted in connection with these detenus who have not been convicted by a Court of Law. If the detenus are released now or hereafter, it will be only justice but belated justice. The people will appreciate it so far as it goes but it is idle to think that such belated justice will make any difference in the general political atmosphere. It is stated there is a likelihood that about 70 detenus will be released by the middle of the next month. Possibly they are seriously ill. The message adds: "The release of detenus is proceeding apace as circumstances permit and on the merits of the individual cases." What is the use of prattling about merits of cases when the prosecutors are themselves the judges of the merits but when the test of merit is never to be disclosed to the public? Even kidnappers say that they release their victims according to the merits of individual cases.

APPEAL FOR DIRECT ACTION

FITTING REPLY TO BRITISH ARROGANCE

HARTAL ON COMMISSION'S ARRIVAL

LEADERS' ADVICE TO MASSES

Another of the series of meetings arranged in Bombay by the Provincial Congress Committee to educate public opinion on the question of boycotting the Simon Commission and observing a general hartal in the city on the day of the Commissioners' arrival, was held in the compound of Mr. V. L. Nappoo's bungalow, at Matunga on Thursday night, Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding. The attendance was rather thin in view of the eleventh hour change in the venue of the meeting. Several speakers besides the Chairman addressed the meeting on the Commission and the need to boycott it.

Mr. Ginwala in opening the proceedings of the night, traced the history of the appointment of the Royal Commission and the working of the reforms during the last few years. The Commission, he said, was the greatest insult that could be inflicted on India. Indians had to bear in mind that their national demands were refused and in spite of their great sacrifices for and services to the Empire in its hour of need the whole nation was slapped in the face and rewarded with the appointment of a Royal Commission composed of all Whites to sit in judgment on the destinies of the country. To such a reward India must give a fitting reply. They should give the Simon Seven a very hot reception on their arrival in Bombay. It must be so hot as would be felt by them.

HARTAL ON THE ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION.

The speaker exhorted his hearers to observe a general hartal on February 3 when the Royal Commissioners would land in Bombay. He asked them to approach the masses, the workers, the shopkeepers, the victoria and taxi-drivers, the schoolboys and women and persuade them to keep themselves indoors on the day in question so that the Simon Commissioners may definitely find that India would have nothing to do with them. Mr. Ginwala asked his hearers to remember how Egypt boycotted the Milner Commission.

Concluding Mr. Ginwala referred to the rise of the power of the younger generation in the Congress and stated that the passing of the resolution on independence in face of the strong opposition from the venerated leaders. Mahatma Gandhi himself had no courage to oppose the resolution in spite of his having similar propositions in the past sessions of the Congress. The speaker concluded with a challenge to the Mahatma—in all humility and with profound respect for him—to try to dissuade the young Congressmen from adhering to the independence resolution.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar detailed the plan of the labourites to organise an effective boycott of the Commission and said that it was propaganda among the workers, the dock-workers and the telegraphists and the seamen that would materialise the boycott of the Commission rather than Cowasji Jehangir Hall meetings of Mr. Jinnah and Sir C. Setalvad.

MAHATMAJI ALONE CAN LEAD THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Jhabwala addressing next said that the problem before them was:—"How were they going to nullify the effect of the appointment of the Commission?" The only thing that they could do was to inform their employees that they would not be able to attend their offices on February 3. There could be no honourable objection to that demand for a day's leave as all the parties had according to the Benares resolution agreed to observe a hartal on the arrival of the Commission. The next thing would be to join the workers' procession on the day and also attend the mass meeting. Concluding Mr. Jhabwala appealed for direct action and the combination of all warring elements in the country to revive the doctrine of Non-Co-operation. Mr. Jhabwala did not believe that those who opposed Gandhiji in 1922 would ever join with Non-Co-operators on the same platform. He believed that it would be Mahatmaji alone

(Continued on Page 9.)

DELHI EDITION OF "CHRONICLE"

RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM BY PUBLIC

Combating Narrow-minded Communalism.

MESSAGES OF GREETING FROM LEADERS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Delhi Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" was published this morning, and was received with enthusiasm by the public. It commanded an unexpectedly large sale. The number contains messages of greetings from Hindu and Muslim leaders, such as Dr. Ansari, Sir T. B. Sapru, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Messrs. K. C. Roy, Mahomed Yakub, Zakir Hussain, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and others.

Dr. Ansari says:—The "Bombay Chronicle" is one of our foremost Nationalist papers, and I welcome the decision of its Directors to start a Delhi Edition of the "Chronicle." I am sure that this invasion of the North from the South will foster and strengthen a real Nationalist outlook in this part of the country, which has lately been so distracted by communalism of the most foolish and blind character. I wish the Delhi Edition of the "Chronicle" every success.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru writes:—"I wish the new enterprise of the 'Bombay Chronicle' in issuing its Delhi Edition every success. The 'Bombay Chronicle', representing as it does the Nationalist school of thought, should serve a distinct purpose in Northern India. There never was a greater need for combating narrow-minded communalism than there is to-day; and if the 'Bombaby Chronicle' at Delhi can help the people in realising the need of adopting a broader outlook on questions of national importance, the enterprise of the proprietors in issuing the Delhi Edition will be a move in the right direction. It is mainly from that point of view that I welcome its publication at Delhi, and wish it every success."

THROWING A PSYCHIC SHADOW.

Maulana Mahomed Ali writes:—I am delighted that the "Chronicle", too, is attracted to this old capital of India. Time after time the Kings carried away their capital to other cities and not all were as mad as Mahomed Tughlakh; but they had to come back to Delhi, the cradle as well as the grave of Empires, as if illustrating the law of gravitation, such as that which Newton discovered when he saw an apple fall.

The "Comrade" had to leave Calcutta and come to Delhi, and now it is the turn of the "Chronicle" even though it is not going to leave Bombay where it has taken such firm root in the soil and is merely coming to project itself and throw a psychic shadow on the Imperial screen of Delhi. The young men of the "Chronicle" are, I know, full of vigour; and I feel certain that they would justify Mr. Belgaumwala's great venture and capture the provinces that adjoin the Imperial enclave. I shall not only watch their progress but will, if I can, also contribute to it; for every movement in which I have taken part has received a tremendous backing from the "Chronicle." He concludes:—"The 'Chronicle' must capture Delhi and convert the centre of Imperialism into the centre of Nationalism. May God grant it full success in its endeavours!"

RESERVE BANK MUDDLE.

"Utter Disregard of Conventions"

SIR P. C. SETHNA AMAZED AT GOVT. ATTITUDE

APPEAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

I am unable to conceive of a more ill-advised step than what the Government of India have chosen to resuscitate the shareholders' Bank scheme, said the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill which is now in a state of suspended animation, discussing the new Bill.

Sir Phiroze said: The question of what would be a right and proper constitution for a Reserve Bank for Indian conditions is one which raises many complex and highly technical issues on which one finds equally authoritative experts ranged on opposing sides. It would not therefore be profitable to discuss in detail the provisions of the new Bill in regard to the various aspects of the Bank's activities. But, as the Finance Member himself would admit as a result of the Labours of the Joint Select Committee, agreement was reached on nearly all important points which dealt with the many-sided activities of the Bank. Only two outstanding issues remained on which there seemed an unavoidable deadlock and they were in regard to the constitution and control of the Bank.

Indian opinion has been practically unanimous that a Reserve Bank to prove acceptable to the bulk of Public Opinion and to receive its support must be a State Bank and the Directorate must be so constituted as to ensure efficient and business-like management which would place the interests of India before everything else. Thus, although there remained many points of controversy between Government and unofficial representatives on various other issues they were reduced to two vital issues.

Without needlessly going into the long history of the various stages of the progress of the old Bill, I would point out that the Finance Member very nearly reached a complete understanding with the Assembly even on those two issues. On the issue of the State Bank the Finance Member yields to pressure of Indian opinion completely and committed the Government of India to it and in regard to the scheme of control was busy arriving at a compromise.

It is at this juncture that the Secretary of State apparently intervened with the result that the progress of the old Bill was most unceremoniously suspended and after a short visit to England to confer with the Secretary of State, the new Bill reviving all the buried controversies is published and it is seriously proposed to ask the Central Legislatures to consider them. As Chairman of the Joint Select Committee I ask Sir Basil as to whether he owes no duty to the Legislature and to the Committee and of both of which he is a member and to the labours of both of which he paid warm tributes only in the Simla session of the Assembly! Is it seriously proposed that the proccess of circulation of the old Bill for public opinion, its first reading, reference to and consideration by the Joint Select Committee and the second reading which had been partially gone through involving considerable expenditure of public time, money and energy and all the tension created by the controversies that were then raised shall all be gone through again because of the fiat of the Secretary of State without even as much as "By your leave" of the Legislature.

UTTER DISREGARD OF ALL CONVENTIONS.

I am surprised that the Government of India which ought to be fully conversant with parliamentary rights privileges and procedure should be a party to a plan of action which shows an utter disregard of all conventions of Government by rule of the law and the legislature. It has been said "ad nauseam" that the Reserve Bank of India Bill is a boon from the Finance Member to the Indian public? Is the conception of services of the Finance Member so narrow and obtruse that he would rather override all parliamentary procedure and practice than abide by the wishes of the legislature or forego the privilege of establishing the Reserve Bank on which he seems to have set so much heart.

I am one of those who believe that a Reserve Bank properly constituted would be of immense benefit to the people of India. I am not amongst those who believe that the Reserve Bank is not needed. But I would be the last person to advise the Finance Member to pursue the unwise plan that he has at present chosen of putting before the country a completely new Bill. I of course am opposed to the new Bill not only because of the procedure but also because of the clauses relating to constitution and control. But, even assuming that I could be persuaded to regard a shareholders' bank a lesser evil to the possibility of there being no Reserve Bank my answer to-day would be that it is more desirable that not one but ten Reserve Bank Bills should be lost than that the Government should ride rough-shod on the cherished privileges of the Legislature and seek to thwart it in a matter in which it has itself been a consenting party until Whitehall intervened and now at the behest of Whitehall they propose to violate all that is solemn and sacred in Parliamentary life.

PROCEED CONSTITUTIONALLY.

No Reserve Bank would ever have the slightest chance of succeeding if it is born

(Continued on page 8.)

"DAMN YOU, AND YOUR COUNTRY."

European Officer's Alleged Misbehaviour.

HON. MR. GOVIND DAS ASSAULTED

A JUBBULPORE SENSATION

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19.

The Hon. Seth Govinddas has filed a complaint to-day in the court of Mr. T. D. Wickenden, City Magistrate, against Captain Harris of the Fourth Divisional Signal, Jubbulpore, under sections 504 and 325 and 323 Indian Penal Code i.e. for insulting, assaulting and hurting. The story of the case as disclosed by the complainant is that the Hon. Seth Govinddas had gone for an evening drive on the seventeenth instant to Gwarighat on river Nerbudda. There he saw Captain Harris beating a cartman who was crying for help. Sethji approached them and asked the accused as to why he was beating the cartman. On this he stopped beating and furiously demanded of Seth Govinddas as to who he was to interfere. Sethji told him that the cartman was his countryman, and as a man and public man, it was natural for him to sympathise with the poor victim. Thereupon Captain Harris flared up and said "damn" you, your public and your country." and then suddenly struck Seth Govinddas on the face. It was too much for him to bear and he snatched the stick from a person standing close by to pay him in his own coin but seeing the stick Captain Harris got into his car. There were two ladies in the car, so Mr. Govinddas challenged him to come out like a man but the Captain would not do so, and moved off.

He was ultimately stopped by a police Sub-Inspector who took down his name and address. The cartman has also filed a complaint against Captain Harris for beating him.

SENSATION IN CITY.

These incidents have created a great sensation in the city, and in fact have become the talk of every house as the Hon. Seth Govinddas belongs to one of the most respectable families in the province, being the grandson of Raja Gokuldas, and has wide reputation throughout the country as a political leader of these provinces. People admire him for his courageous sympathy in rushing dwn to help a poor villager and his spirited action against Captain Harris. Both cases are fixed for the twenty-fifth instant for prosecution evidence. They will be tried according to the special procedure prescribed for cases between Indians and Europeans.

PANDORA'S BOX

SIR LESLIE WILSON ON SIMON COMMISSION

HIS HOPES OF UNDERSTANDING WITH INDIAN LEADERS

SPEECH AT EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION DINNER

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the dinner of the European Association on Thursday said:

I am extremely grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for the very kind words which you have used in proposing the health of Lady Wilson and myself. We are both much indebted to you, and to the members of the Bombay Branch of the European Association, for your hospitality to us this evening.

Your speech, Mr. Chairman, gives me, in the French mode of expression, furiously to think. I am not certain that I would not have preferred, from a purely selfish point of view, that you should have kept to your original intention of keeping the dinner a purely social function, for, if I reply to the remarks you have made, and deal at any length with the many large problems on which you have touched, affecting, as they do, the relations, political, economic and social, between Europeans and Indians—not omitting the absorbing question of communal difficulties, or a comparison of past regimes with the present and possible future government of India—I fear that, while I might find that oasis of peace you desire for me in a busy life this evening, to-morrow would be changed into something far from peaceful by a veritable flood of criticism, compared to which the recent rising of the river Thames would but be the trickle of an up-country river before the monsoon breaks.

"PARLIAMENT'S PLEDGED WORD."

Of course, there is much I could say, and, on some of the questions you raise, there is much I shall have to say or write in the near future. I fully agree with you that we—and, in saying we, you and I mean the Parliament of Great Britain—are committed to a policy of reform, bound by Parliament's pledge word to advance on the difficult path of self-government for India—a path always difficult in any country—but a path not necessarily thorny, but one which must be strewn with the boulders of difficulty and the crevasses of disappointment. Equally, of course, we cannot, as you say, turn back, nor, in the nature of constitutional development, can we stand still.

When speaking at your dinner last year I said, and I repeat now, that the successful working of any constitution in India must necessarily depend entirely on sincere co-operation between those who have to take a part however great or however small, in the complex machinery of constitutional government. That must also apply to the framing of any change in our present form of government in India; and no one directly or indirectly concerned with any great constitutional change in any country can imagine that a fully successful issue could be evolved without that sincere co-operation to which I alluded twelve months ago. Your remarks and my own, are however, leading me into dangerous thoughts—not, as you can imagine, unconnected with a certain Commission which arrives here in fifteen days' time. I will only say one thing about the Statutory Commission to-night.

PANDORA'S BOX.

I have always been interested in the ancient mythological stories of Greece and Rome, and I could not help, when thinking of the Commission, being reminded of the story of Pandora's Box. You will remember that Pandora was alleged to be the first mortal female. She was made by Vulcan, Venus gave her beauty, the Graces gave her the arts of captivation, she was taught singing by Apollo, and oratory by Mercury. Jupiter gave her a box, so the story goes, known as Pandora's Box, which she was told to give to her husband, who, as soon as he opened it, saw issue from it numberless diseases and evils, which were soon spread all over the world, and from that moment they have afflicted the human race. Perhaps the opponents of the Statutory Commission might compare the Jupiter of this story to the Secretary of State, Pandora's Box to the Commission and Pandora's husband to India—while I will not go further into any enquiry as to which of the British politicians were responsible for Pandora's gifts! I know there are many of my friends in Bombay—and, of course, I can only speak of Bombay—who are of opinion that the Statutory Commission might well be likened, at any rate to some of the evils which emanated from Pandora's Box; but the story is not complete without remembering that there was something which still remained in the box which did not come forth when it was opened at first—and that was Hope, who, so the story says, hid herself until the lid was closed. I may, therefore, conclude my simile by saying that the hope which I have, is that those friends of mine to whom I have alluded—whose ability, whose position, and whose services give them an undoubted right to play their part in any new scheme of Government—will be able to come to such an understanding, acceptable to them that they may give to the Commission that advice, assistance, and good-will which is so essential to the ultimate success of its deliberations. Such success cannot obviously be fully complete without that inexpressible force of public opinion, and without the whole-hearted co-operation of those who desire, as I do—and as I am sure you do—the prosperity of this country in which we live, and its advancement—both of which must be fostered by that feeling of trust and friendship to which you, Sir, have alluded as your ideal.

WHAT EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION CAN DO.

The European Association can play a generous and an epoch-making part in this work, and I feel sure that it will do so, and that its members will work together in their every-day relations with the Indian community among whom they live, for the common good of a country which must have a great future, but which can-

(Continued from previous page.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL SCHEMES.

COMMISSIONER JUSTIFIES EXPENDITURF.

REPLY TO JAMNADAS MEHTA'S CRITICISM.

When at the stroke of 3 p.m. on Thursday, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation banged his mallet and called the Councillors to order, intimating that with their permission he would sign the minutes of the last meeting, there were hardly present ten Councillors. Under the Municipal Act the rule of the presence of twenty members was dispensed with as it was an adjourned meeting. The President had therefore an easy task to proceed with the debate on the budget estimates and at once called upon Mr. M. A. Dabholkar to address the house. Mr. Dabholker, rose up to speak but there was nothing but empty benches to greet his speech. After about ten minutes some more Councillors graced the Corporation Hall with their presence, but they treated the speech more in a vein of humour rather than as any serious business proposition. Mr. Dabholker defended the system of Test Auditing which was responsible for the scandalous exposures of the Municipal Workshops and urged his colleagues to exercise rigid economy.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai pleaded for a drastic retrenchment and reduction in the salaries of the highly paid officers and suggested to do away with the post, when an incumbent retired, if it did not hamper the efficiency of the department.

NEED OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram spoke as a champion of the poor, ignorant, illiterate masses and said those who opposed primary education were the real enemies of the country. Indians, he said, would never advance politically, economically, and socially unless they gave primary education to the young chidren. He would prefer doing away with the Baby Week and spend the money wasted on the Baby Week for the primary education.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim pointed out that the Corporation had an outstanding debt to the tun eof Rs. 50 crores and to pay interests and sinking charges they required a large amount from their revenues. Their ambitious and expensive schemes like drainage, water and road works were placed before them. This necessarily led them to impose increased taxation on the public but he warned the House that Bombay was no longer in this mood to pay further taxation. He advised the House to rally round the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner to assist them instead of sitting down and do nothing.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay deplored the tendency of some of the Councillors to attack the Municipal Executive without offering any concrete suggestions. If they reduced the expenditure, the efficiency of the administration would suffer and she therefore emphasised that the best way to reach the ideal of efficiency was to bring forward concrete proposals which they should ask the Municipal Executive to follow.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said they could not avoid increase in the expenditure on primary education, hospitals and medical education as they had already committed themselves. They were bound to complete their programme of primary education in all the wards of the city but in regard to the medical reliefs, he submitted, they must cut their coat according to their cloth. Referring to the attitude taken up by the Government with the Bombay Municipality, he asked the House whether the time had not come to agitate to separate the Bombay City from the Presidency. In conclusion, he suggested for a fresh enquiry on the same lines as Sir M Visvesvaraya's enquiry.

The Commissioner then gave a lengthy reply to the various criticisms. In the course of his speech he said:—

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

The general financial depression has naturally reacted upon our receipts in every direction, but, as I have stated in my budget note a succession of bad years have not resulted either in any increase in taxation or on the other hand in any diminution of the ordinary amenities provided for the public. Allegations of extravagance have been made against the Municipal executive, particularly in respect of Development Schemes, the hospital policy, our road policy and our water supply. Not a pie of our money has been spent except in accordance with the schemes duly sanctioned by the Corporation and if any regrettable results have supervened, the Corporation cannot throw the blame solely upon the executive.

Dealing with the points involved, it must be admitted that so far the financial returns on the capital invested in lands both in the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme and in the north of the Island has been disappointing. As to the Mahim Schemes, there is, however, a distinct prospect of early improvement, and I do not believe that there are many councillors who would, even if they had the opportunity, go back to the position of 10 years ago, when the whole of Mahim was entirely undeveloped and offered no facilities whatsoever for business or residential properties.

HOSPITAL POLICY.

As to our Hospital policy, Dr. Mistry has already pointed out that the Chairman of the Standing Committee has neglected to take into calculation items of expenditure amounting to certainly more than 2 lakhs of rupees in connection with the yearly cost of the maintenance of the J. J. Hospital. I agree with him in thinking that a detailed comparison of costs between the J. J. Hospital and the K. E. M. Hospital would be interesting, but such a comparison is, for the reasons stated, difficult. He has also shown that it would be unfair to compare the cost per student in the G. S. M. college with the corresponding cost of the Grant Medical College, as the former has to-day only 2 years students attending it. As Councillors are aware a sub-committe of the Medical Relief Committee composed of Experts is endeavouring to reduce the costs of these and other institutions.

As Mr. Murzban and others have stated, our policy of capital roads has been the reverse of extravagance. When the scheme was originally started, it was shown that by taking into consideration interest and sinking fund, we should secure good roads at a smaller price than we were formerly paying for very bad ones.

Mr. Murzban has suggested that our present system of road lighting also is extravagant. I do not agree that this is so and while it is true that the cost of lighting has increased in the past 5 years by 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees, it will be remembered that the improvements effected, were carried out as a result of the definite wishes expressed by the Corporation.

I do not think that any councillor will seriously suggest that the expenditure on the improvement of our water supply is to be regretted. Probably for the first time in the memory of more than half the population of Bombay, every locality in the City has now for 24 hours of the day a supply of water at a pressure sufficient to raise it to the top of the highest building. We are already supplying something over 80 million gallons of water every day, though the Tansa Completion Works are not quite finished and the results are more than satisfactory.

REPLY TO MR. MEHTA'S CRITICISM.

I do not intend to attempt to reply to all the criticisms which have been made of the Municipal Executive; but there are one or two points which I cannot pass over. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta claims that we have made a miscalculation in our Loan Works Estimate to the extent of 6 crores within five years. On paper, his statement may be correct, but setting aside the difficulties that arise in working up to our budget figures—difficulties which are in many cases clearly beyond our control and recognising that in many cases we have had to provide under the orders of the Corporation, for expenditure on schemes which were subsequently cancelled altogether, I would point out that the statement is misleading in so far as the expenditure budgetted in one year has in many cases actually been transferred to the next and therefore the same item appears several times during the 5 years, thus making up what appears to be an excessive figure. In any case, Mr. Mehta's suggestion that the result has been excessive over-borrowing every year is hardly justified, nor his estimate of the loss we make on loan funds in hand, which is certainly little, if anything more than 2 per cent. The principle laid down by Sir Visvesvaraya that we should not change the allocation of our loan funds during the course of a year except in exceptional circumstances makes the position still more difficult.

RETRENCHMENT IN WORKSHOPS.

Another point raised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was to the effect that the executive had resisted retrenchments in the workshops, whereas elsewhere retrenchment has been accepted and actually carried out by the executive to the full extent they considered possible. It must, however, be realised that with our decreased staff we can do less work and, therefore, earn less that we did before, and that while it undoubtedly pays to give out by contract at competitive prices most of our work which is of an ordinary nature, there is a good deal of special work for which, if we had not our workshops to fall bak we should undoubtedly be charged in the open market considerably more than it costs us at present. Mr. Mehta has also made remarks about the over-staffing of the Engineering Branches. The staff has actually been considerably decreased since the revision of salaries and the increase in salaries is comparatively insignificant; certainly not as great as in the case of the clerical branch. Mr. Mehta asked what need was there now for the acquisition branch, most of the acquisition has been completed, but he apparently does not realise that when a property has been acquired it has to be managed and in many cases, the work of such management is much more difficult and laborious than the mere work of acquisition.

CHANDANWADI SITES.

One more reference to Mr. Mehta. He stated that the executive was responsible for the acquisition of sites for markets, particularly that at Chandanwadi. If he will refer to the report of the Committee in 1922, he will find that though the Commissioner considered this particular sit necessary, he did not propose to take action for its acquisition; but was ordered to do so as a matter of urgency by the Corporation.

There is only one thing upon which I am inclined to be pessimistic, i.e., as to whether the Drainage Committe will ever arrive at a decision on the question of the drainage of the north of the island over which they have been deliberating since September 1926. The matter is one which brooks no delay.

The Corporation adjourned till 4 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Friday).

UNREST IN SOUTH PERSIAN PROVINCE

PEASANTS REFUSE TO SHOULDER HEAVIER TAXES

MILITARY FORCE SENT TO DEAL WITH SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Basrah—Unrest is reported in the South Persian province of Khuzistan as a result of the refusal of peasants, almost all Arabs, to shoulder the heavier taxes imposed by Government. Government at first attempted to deal with the matter by arresting leading tribesmen and detaining them at Ahwaz and Khurramabad. Almost immediately afterwards, the village of Qasbah opposite Fao rose in revolt, threw out Persian officials and occupied Government offices. Military authorities in Khuzistan despatched an expedition of a hundred and fifty men to Qasbah, and sixty tribesmen are reported to have been killed in the ensuing fight. It is stated that the spirit of revolution is spreading and Government is despatching a large force from Ahwaz to deal with the situation. Qasbah belonged to the Sheikh of Mohammerah who is now in Governments custody at Teheran.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT IN BIHAR.

PATNA, Jan. 19.

Mr. Sachidanand Sinha, ex-Finance Member of the Bihar and Orissa Government, is convening a Round Table Conference at Patna on the 29th of January for the settlement of outstanding Hindu-Muslim differences in this province. Representatives of different political organisations and leaders have been invited to attend the Conference.—A. P.

BHARATPUR AFFAIRS.

SELECTION OF NEW DEWAN

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The "Pioneer" understands His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur having accepted the Viceroy's advice concerning the administration of his State no further announcement will be made regarding the course of affairs in Bharatpur. It is intended to place at the Maharaja's disposal as Dewan an officer of the Government of India. The selection has not yet definitely been made, but information on that point is likely to be available shortly.—A. P.

THE PROMOTION OF SWADESHI

(Continued from page 6.)

would be able to test whether it could be worked in economic competition with similar mill-cloth manufactured in India or in any other country. The Swadeshi organisers of the Congress or the possessors of Gandhiji's Khaddar Fund may finance a small project in any district to induce an unwilling gin-owner to undertake the new scheme. Once it is successful, the owners of the ginning factories will themselves instal small spinning plants and no further assistance would be necessary. The promoters of Swadeshi may then help hand-loom weaver to market his product by opening sale-shops of such piecegoods. But Gandhiji's followers can do this only if they get over their prejudice against machinery in the cotton trade

COLABA DIST. CONFERENCE

MR. KELKAR TO PRESIDE

MAJORITY WILL VOTE FOR BOYCOTT.

ALIBAG, Jan. 18.

Despite its name, the Kolaba District Conference which meets at Alibag next week with Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the chair is expected to be of provincial importance. It is the first political Conference in the province to be held after the Madras Congress.

The session will have important local as well as general questions to consider. The subjects of the Statutory Commission and the attitude to be adopted towards it will of course, loom large. General indications point to a majority decision in favour of boycott. The Mahad "Satyagraha" is expected to evoke heated discussion in the Conference which will also be called upon to give a lead on the question of non-payment of enhanced land revenue in the district.—A. P.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES LEAVE MILAN

WELCOMED BY CROWN PRINCE AT TURIN

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Milan.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan and their suite have left for Turin. They were given a farewell at the station by a number of local authorities including the brother of Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

Turin.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan have arrived here. Tthey were received by the Crown Prince.—Reuter.

CIVIC WELCOME FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA CORPORATIONS DECISION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided to present an address of welcome to Dr. Ansari when he is next in Calcutta.—Free Press.

PANDORA'S BOX.

(Continued on next page.)

not, and has no right, to be forgetful of its great and historic past.

GOVERNOR VISITS TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

BOYS EXHORTED TO MAINTAIN TRADITIONS OF RED FLAG

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay showed his deep interest in the naval training of Indian boys by the visit he paid this evening to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship, "Dufferin." Though he has twice before met the boys, this was the first time that he met them on their own training ship. Captain Headlam and four of the trustees of the ship, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. M. K. Shaikh, Mr. K. C. Dinsha and Mr. Lory accompanied His Excellency during the visit which occupied over an hour.

Mr. Digby Best met the distinguished visitor on deck and after introductions His Excellency inspected the boys smartly drawn up in their neat white uniform. His Excellency had a few smiling words of encouragement for each one of them, and watched them with great interest as they went through their drill and manned life-boats and rowed once round the ship. His Excellency spent about half an hour going round the different parts of the ship; and in the end made a neat little speech exhorting the boys to maintain and hold high the traditions of the red flag under which they were living and serving. He expressed the great pleasure he had in meeting them. He knew a little about the mercantile marine, he said, having been connected with the British Mercantile Marine in several ways chiefly as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping and Chairman, National Maritime Board. His Excellency went on to speak of the great traditions of the British Mercantile Marine. There was no service during the Great War, he said, which did more to win it for Britain and for the Allies than the British Mercantile Marine. It was the greatest service in the world and was held in the greatest respect by other nations who had never succeeded in equalling it. The sea was in the blood of Britain and that was why they had succeeded where others had failed. The sea was also in the blood of Indians who had built up great traditions in the days of old. His Excellency was sure that the boys would maintain those traditions even as the traditions of the British Mercantile Marine were being maintained by British boys. In conclusion he most heartily wished them every possible success, prosperity and happiness in their great profession.

As His Excellency was leaving the ship the boys called three lusty cheers to him. —A. P.

"DANGEROUS ORGANISATION UNEARTHED"

VERDICT IN ESPIONAGE TRIAL

MACCARTNEY AND HANSEN SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT OLD BAILEY

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—The Englishman McCartney and the young German Hansen were found guilty of espionage to-day by the jury at the Central Criminal Court. Each was sentenced by Lord Chief Justice Hewart to ten years' penal servitude. Giving evidence, the prisoners generally denied all charges.

WORK OF SPY ORGANISATIONS

The Attorney-General addressing the jury pointed out that despite this point-blank denial of every fact which every witness for the prosecution had proved, the defence had failed to produce any single witness to controvert those facts. The questionnaire regarding the British Air Force was given by McCartney to Mr. Monkland an underwriter at Lloyds, who communicated it to the authorities. Undoubtedly that questionnaire was the work of a spy organisation. It was an undisputed fact that it was the product of the War Staff of the Russian Government. The question had been raised why the arrest of McCartney was delayed. The reason was that the authorities saw it fit to refrain from striking until they were able to get into touch with somebody a little higher in the spy hierarchy. By waiting a short time they were able to meet Hansen.

DANGEROUS ORGANISATION UNEARTHED

The Attorney-General concluded "I ask you to say that we have been successful in unearthing a dangerous spy organisation against the safety of this country. Unluckily, we have not been able to gather into our net all who were concerned in it, though I trust that the result of this trial may make others think before they pursue their dangerous as well as treasonable activities."

The Lord Chief Justice, summing up, referred to the second questionnaire, which had been submitted to the Court in camera. He said that it was not denied that the information sought therein was of the most vital and secret kind. It had been written by McCartney in Mr. Monkland's presence, and handed to Mr. Monkland. The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that the case for the prosecution however depended, not only upon the evidence of Mr. Monkland, but upon witnesses who had given material evidence in camera.—B.O.W.

A LESSON TO OTHERS

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Attorney-General, in his final speech at the Espionage trial at Old Bailey, declared that a dangerous spy orgnisation against safety of Britain had been unearthed. "Unluckily, we have not been able to gather in the net all concerned, though I trust that the result of this trial will be to make others think before they pursue dangerous and treasonable activities."

MCCARTNEY'S PAST CAREER

After verdict had been pronounced, Inspector Cosgrave said that McCartney was born in Fifeshire and educated at public school. He enlisted in 1915 and was eventually commissioned in the Essex Regiment. He was captured by the Germans in September, 1918, but escaped in October, 1918. He acted as Transport Officer at Constantinople till August, 1919, when he was demobilised. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Second Division at Old Bailey in February, 1926, for attempted shop-breaking, fined in January and in February, 1927, for drunkenness, and in April, 1927, for assaulting the police. It was reported that in 1921 he inherited 20,000 sterling pounds from his father's business. He was supposed to be connected with railways and tramways in Malta. Nothing is known about Hansen.—Reuter's Special.

RESERVE BANK MUDDLE

(Continued from page 7).

in an atmosphere full of strife and bitterness as would be the case if the Government persist. The Reserve Bank born in such atmosphere would break down even if gifted with the most Utopian constitution. But starting with the most obvious defects and with the absence of all goodwill, the Bank is foredoomed to failure. I would therefore earnestly appeal to the Government either to proceed in the most constitutional manner by taking up the Bill from the stage at which its progress was suspended or to give up all ideas of making any attempt to pilot the Reserve Bank Bill through in the lifetime of this Legislature.

In my opinion, the country does not stand to lose much if the Bill is postponed. The question of a proper machinery for control of credit and currency is bound to come before the Legislature in the next two years as the Imperil Bank of India Act will expire with 1931 and will need re-enactment. By that time, we would possibly also know what the revised constitution of the country would be and that would be a far more auspicious time than now for the establishment of a Reserve Bank.—Free Press.

RESERVE BANK SURPRISE.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S APPROVAL OF AMENDED BILL ?

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

Prominence has been given in the Calcutta and Madras press to a telegram dated 16th January from Bombay which runs: Mr. Pochkhanawala of the Central Bank of India has wired to Sir Basil Blackett as follows:—

"My best congratulations for the very satisfactory amended Reserve Bank Bill. I am sure it will meet approval of all parties."

It is noteworthy that whoever gave this telegram to the press did not give the benefit of it to the Bombay press and the information which inquiries elicited that on the 16th instant Mr. Pochkhanawala was not in Bombay but on travel in some part of United Provinces has only heightened the inquisitiveness as to its authenticity and if authentic the grounds on which Mr. Pochkhanawala has blessed the Bill.

A SURPRISE.

The surprise at the support given to the Bill is due not because of the fact of support in itself but because of the strong views which Mr. Pochkhanawala was known to possess on the old Reserve Bank Bill the prominent position he holds in Indian banking circles and the lead he took in putting the case of the indigenous banks with regard to several objectionable features of the bill and all of which are embodied in the new bill. Enquiries in Indian Banking circles elicit the fact that Mr. Pochkhanawala is alone in his support to the Bill amongst the leading Indian bankers in Bombay. As far as can be gathered, nearly all, the directors of the Central Bank of India are said to be opposed to the Bill.—Free Press.

TUKOJI RAO AND MISS MILLER

STARTING FOR INDIA?

A COLOMBO REPORT

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

The ex-Maharajah of Indore and Miss Miller who are still at Nuwara Eliya are reported likely to leave for India to-morrow morning.—A.P.

MARRIAGE TO COME OFF.

SOME ARYA SAMAJISTS AGREE TO CONVERT MISS MILLER.

INDORE, Jan. 19.

It is understood that Tukoji Rao, ex-Maharaja of Indore, has succeeded in getting a body of Arya Samajists to agree to convert Miss Miller to Hinduism and that the marriage will soon be performed. —Free Press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT

MR. UPSON CHARGES PROPRIETOR OF "MUSLIM OUT-LOOK"

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

Mr. Upson, lately editor of the "Muslim Outlook" to-day served a notice through Diwan Chamanlal on the proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook" claiming damages for breach of contract.—A.P.

HOW TO PERPETUATE HAKIMJI'S MEMORY

ENSURE STABILITY OF JAMIA

MAHATMA ON DUTY OF HINDU'S AND MUSLIMS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I have now heard from Dr. Ansari regarding the fund to be raised in memory of the late Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan and for the purpose of putting the Muslim National University on a firm footing. Dr. Ansari authorises me to say that he and Principal Zakir Husain join me in making this appeal. Sheth Jamnalalji Bajaj has consented to be the treasurer of the fund. In the existing raw state of feeling between Hindus and Musalmans it has not been thought advisable to issue this appeal under many names. But our hope is that all those who revere the deceased's memory and who approve of the idea of connecting the proposed memorial with the National Muslim University will help the movement as if they were joint partners in this appeal.

In my humble opinion it is the duty of Hindus and Mussalmans who believe in unity to perpetuate Hakim Saheb's memory in the tangible form proposed. It is their duty to ensure the stability of the Jamia, for it was a creation of the times when it was thought that the two communities were united for ever. And if the non-co-operating national colleges do not stand for, work for and finally ensure unity, nothing else can or will. I hope therefore that all the lovers of unity will liberally subscribe to the fund.

There are to-day two hundred students studying in the central institution and seventy-four in the city branch. There are moreover two night schools which draw nearly two hundred students. The Jamia has a staff of twenty-three workers. The highest salary being paid is Rs. 265, the lowest being Rs. 35. The idea constantly before the Principal is to have volunteers who would draw just enough for their wants. The salaries amount in all to Rs. 2,300 per month, the house rent is Rs. 425 per month. The total monthly expenditure is Rs. 4,800. The regular income, including boarding fees Rs. 1,300, is Rs. 2,700. There is thus a deficit of Rs. 2,100. This was somehow met whilst Hakim Saheb was alive. Before the teachers create for themselves a name and a prestige enough to command help, the deficit must be met by the public. And the memorial cannot be considered lasting till the Jamia has a building of its own. The subscribers will therefore in deciding the amount of donation bear in mind what is required.

Dr. Ansari tells me that the Central Bank has generously offered to receive subscriptions for the Ajmal Jamia Fund and to cash all cheques and drafts at par at all its branches. The address of the Treasurer is 395 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Finally all donations received will be held by the treasurer on behalf of us four as trustees and will be given only after a proper trust-deed is created on behalf of the Jamia.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 20TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, may there be many happy returns of the day (and may it not prove of the species which the ex-War-Lord of Potsdam actually experienced in 1919 though dreamt off in quite a fairy-tale fashion)! You are an aristocrat in issuing "hukums", bureaucratic in all sorts of making "bundobust" and a Rajah in spending money lavishly—because like a Rajah you won't have to earn it by the sweat of your brow, but by sweating labour of ryot. Spending lavishly does not, in your case, always mean questionable procedures or proceedings. Thoughtless catering to the temporary and innocent seeking after pleasures may make your money evaporate into thin air, making you wonder how the money like a faithless Eve flies away unsuspected. If you, therefore, do not want to starve in your rainy day (and that day your stubborn stars have made up their mind to send to you, like the British Cabinet having finally decided to send the Simon Seven to India) economise in all transactions, trivial though they appear to you on the surface. Remember the beautiful old English ditty: "That's the way the money goes, pop goes the gas-bag". Don't twirl your moustaches in the Wilhelmian way, don't consider your rivals as contemptibles, hate and crush the poor. Else your fate will be like that of the Behram of ancient Persia of whom Omar Khayyam the immortal poet—astronomer-poet to be exact, gentle readers—sang as under:—

"Behram erst-while, a famous hunter known,
The Wild-Ass-hunter's name was proud to own,
Now o'er his grave, the Wild Ass roams, and grass has grown!"

APPEAL FOR DIRECT ACTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

who would lead the country again to her goal.

Mr. Nimbkar who spoke next explained the resolution of the Madras Congress on the question of the boycott of the Commission clause by clause and laid out the plans of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for making the boycott effective in Bombay. He appealed for the co-operation of his hearers in the efforts of his Committee to make the boycott a success.

Mr. Menon, who spoke next, said it was the speeches of not Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar but that of Messrs. Chintamani and Tyengar's and Sapru's that had some effect on the British statesmen. He, therefore, appealed for getting as many as possible under the Congress flag.

Mr. P. Spratt then addressed the gathering on the need of unity with other parties for boycotting the Royal Commission. He said that such unity and co-operation was desirable only if the Moderates, Liberals nd others keep themselves definitely on the side of complete boycot of the Commission.

Mr. B. T. Desai in the course of a short speech appealed for an effective boycott of the Commission and for making the hartal on February 3 a success.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the statement made by Mr. Nimbkar regarding the Government's offer for lifting the boycott and seeing Sir John Simon on his arrival at Bombay and said that the Congressmen had never agreed to accept the offer and the talk about it had now practically evaporated. The speaker welcomed the hartal rseolution and exhorted his hearers to obey the mandate of the Congress most faithfully. He welcomed the co-operation of the Liberals and the Moderates and cited the instance of the Calcutta hartal observed to greet the Prince of Wales which, he said, was the most effective hartal ever held in India. Concluding, the speaker exhorted the citizens of Bombay to follow the example given by Calcutta six years ago and observe complete hartal on February 3.

The meeting then terminated (after about two hours and a quarter's proceedings) with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SIMON SEVEN LEAVE FOR INDIA

"ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF."

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Statutory Commission headed by Sir John Simon has left for India. Mail train at the end of which was Pullman reserved for members of the Commissions had an enthusiastic send-off at Victoria Station. At least 100 friends specially took farewell of Sir John Simon and his colleagues. Government was represented by Mr. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Peel and Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart. Others present included Sir Atul Chatterjee, Lord Winterton, the Belgian Ambassador, the High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, Sir Roderick Jones, the Chairman of Reuters, Mr. Pilcher, M.P., Mr. Snell, M.P., and a number of distinguished Indians and also officials of the India Office. The only lady accompanying the Commission is Lady Strathcona.

Farewells were made in the Royal waiting room which was crowded with well-wishers, and after that members of the Commission lined up before a battery of cameras. The enthusiasm was so great that Sir John Simon and others were practically wedged in a mass of admirers while Mr. Baldwin was caught in the centre of the crowd and was unable to reach the side of the train. There were loud cheers and the waving of hats as the train left members of the Commission bidding adieu through the saloon windows in brilliant sunshine.

His grandchildren and his step-daughter with Lady Simon who will probably accompany the Commission on its second visit to India bid farewell to Sir John Simon who carried under him arm a red bound volume "Twelve Indian Statesmen." Miss Rosenburg, Secretary to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald represented the ex-Premier who was unable to be present but sent his best wishes to Labour members of the Commission. A letter for publication in the press was forwarded by Sir John Simon explaining to his constituents in the Spen Valley arrangements for dealing with enquiries, correspondence, etc., during his absence in India.—Reuter.

"INDIAN LEADERS INCAPABLE OF FACING FACTS"

"TIMES" COMMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The "Times" in a leader bidding farewell to the Simon Commission says, "It is certain that Sir John Simon's resigning from the bar will be helpful to his mission. Indian critics will recognise that he regards his duties as Chairman as paramount. They may continue to support the boycott but cannot any longer honestly affirm that the members of the Commission are not "serious." It is too clear, however, that some Indian political leaders are singularly incapables of facing—perhaps understanding—facts; as for instance their failure to recognise the important and obvious fact that the body leaves England with the blessing of the three great political parties in Britain. Liberal and Swarajist politicians favouring the boycott pay as little attention to this impressive unanimity as they paid till recently to the growth of communal ill-feeling. It is possible that such leaders, surprised without a constructive policy by a sudden appointment of the Commission, were compelled to cover their unreadiness by a demonstration of hostility. Conditions essential to the success of non-co-operation, namely disunion at Westminster and the union of all Indian parties not merely caste Hindus, are both lacking. It is improbable, therefore, that the boycott will last long. It cannot prevent the Commissioners from getting into touch with co-operating Muslims and Hindus and familiarising themselves with the spirit and procedure of the Indian Parliaments. It is possible they will be able to prepare a scheme co-ordinating their future activities with those of the central and provincial legislatures which will satisfy the less fanatical non-co-operators.—Reuter.

RIGHTS OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Discussing the economic issues involved in the Statutory inquiry, the "Financial Times" says that all the British commercial community in India claims is that they should be permitted to carry on their business in future as in the past without interference originating in political or racial prejudice, and that their just rights should receive the protection which is their due. The journal hopes that the Boards of Directors in England, if they cannot help, will not, at least, hinder the members and their Indian staffs who are endeavouring to ensure that the case for Commerce is adequately represented.—Reuter.

HIS LAST PUBLIC ACT

TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN SIMON

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Sir John Simon performed his last public act as a practising member of the Bar when he proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Douglas Hogg for presiding at the annual meeting of the Bar at the Inner Temple. Sir Hogg paying a tribute to Sir Simon said that he stood out in the past 20 years as one of the great leaders of the profession.—Reuter.

OBSERVE ALL-INDIA HARTAL

MR. IYENGAR ON BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

"The only way in which we can demonstrate our fitness for Swaraj is to make it clear to the British people that we do not want this Commission", says Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a Press statement appealing for the boycott of the Simon Commission. He exhorts people to observe the All-India Hartal decided upon by the All-Party Conference at Benares, and strengthen the hands of the Congress President in organising the boycott in such a manner that it will sweep everything before it.—A. P.

BENGAL AS POLITICAL STORM-CENTRE?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

"It is understood that Conferences will take place in Calcutta during the next few days that are likely to result in Bengal regaining her place as a political storm-centre of India," writes a Calcutta daily. This is at all events the expectation of the Swarajist leaders who have returned from Madras and Benares. If they carry through the programme sketched out by this party organisers, there are lively times ahead.

The Bengal Congress Council Party meets to-morrow to decide upon a programme to be followed in support of the Madras Congress resolution regarding the boycott of the Simon Commision. The Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee assembles on Saturday to consider the best means of making the "hartal" on February a complete success.

It is understood that the Congress Council Party, provided they can secure the neccesary support, are intending to bring in two no-confidence motions one on the Simon Commission and the other in the Bengal Ministry, at the meeting of the Council opening on February 7. But so far neither motion has been tabled. Everything depends on the decision to be taken at the Party meeting to-morrow.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN MAHARASHTRA

PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

Messrs. D. V. Divekar and P. V. Mahajan Secretaries Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, announce that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Working Committee of the Congress, it is decided that a campaign should be immediately started to educate public opinion in Maharashtra on the resolutions of the Congress, principally those on boycott, unity, boycott of British goods and Swaraj constitution. Accordingly, Mr. J. S. Karandikar will speak at Yeola (Nasik) on Friday, 20th and at Ahmednagar on Saturday, 21st Mr. D. V. Gokhale at Kalyan on Sunday, 22nd and at Pen on Monday, 23rd, Mr. D. V. Divekar at Chalisgaon on Saturday 21st, at Jalgaon Sunday, 22nd and at Nasik on Monday 23rd, and Mr. N. V. Gadgil on Saturday 21st at Lonavala. The Secretaries of the M. P. C. C. further say that they are prepared arrange lectures of such people as have the leisure and time in other principal centres of Maharashtra, if they kindly communicate with them mentioning convenient days and places.

AKALIS FOR BOYCOTT

AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

The Shiromani Akali Dal has passed the following resolution:—

"The Shiromani Akali Dal appeals to the community completely to boycott the Statutory Commission. It further expects that all Akali Jathas will strive hard to make the hartal of February 3rd and the boycott of the Commission a complete success.—A.P.

MR. JINNAH AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address a public meeting here on Saturday (the 20th instant) on the boycott of the Simon Commission under the presidentship of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai.—A.P.

VIGOROUS HARTAL PREPARATIONS IN HINDUSTANI C. P.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19.

In obedience to the resolution of the Benares All-India All-Parties' Conference, vigorous work has begun in Hindustani C. P. for observing Hartal and public meetings in all important places of the Province on the 3rd February, when the Simon Commission lands in Bombay.

DELHI ON THE ALERT

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The resolution passed by the All-Party Conference at Benares has been welcomed by the people of Delhi and preparations for the severe boycott of the Simon Commission have begun in right earnest in this province.—Free Press.

MADRAS LEADERS TO HOLD MEETING

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

To make the necessary arrangement to observe a complete hartal on February 3, the day the Simon Commission arrives in India, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress and the Mahajan Sabha on Saturday next.—Free Press.

TENANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

C. P. COUNCIL DECIDES TO RE-CIRCULATE

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

Non-official legislative business was taken up when the Central Provinces Legislative Council re-assembled to-day. The Swarajists were again absent en bloc. After questions and answers, Thakur Chedilal presented the report of the Select Committee on his Local Self-Government Amendment Bill. After an amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh had been accepted by the mover, the Bill was passed.

Mr. K. P. Vaidya then moved that the Central Provinces eTnancy Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee. One of the main objects of the Bill is to create a new class of absolute occupancy tenants by raising the status of occupancy tenants. The Bill had been circulated in August last and had aroused considerable interest both among Malguzars and Tenants. Mr. Vaidya explained the object of the bill and moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Thakur Chedilal characterised the Bill as a money-lenders bill.

The Hon. Mr. A. E. Nelson, Finance Member, moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill be re-circulated. Mr. Nelson said that the Bill had aroused enormous interest in the province but public opinion had not yet expressed itself and the Bill was not ripe for the Select Committee. Mr. Nelson deprecated hasty legislation in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Nelson's amendment was put to vote and declared carried.—A. P.

The Congress block was empty as on previous days, though most of them were seen in the lobbies.

Re-assembling after lunch, the C. P. Council adjourned within ten minutes after agreeing to a number of bills being referred to Select Committees.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN SIMON SHOW.

Great interest is evinced at to-morrow's meeting as the resolution on the Statutory Commission, saying that the Council has no confidence in it and will have nothing to do with it, comes up for discussion. There are two amendments to the resolution recommending the local Government to refuse to co-operate with the Central Government altogether in preparing the provincial case.

Congressmen will attend the session to-morrow and take part in the discussion on the resolution regarding the Commission.—Free Press.

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.
Headaches, sickness, biliousness, digestive troubls, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed boxes to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V.P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

MEN'S SIN AGAINST WOMEN

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS TO YOUTH

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

To-day was the Women's day in the celebration of youth week when Mahatma Gandhi presided. After attending some portions of dialogue Mahatma Gandhi addressing the members of the Youth League said that just as Hindu Society has to expiate for the sin of untouchability similarly the men had sinned against women and they must redeem the large debt they owed to womanhood. He himself had tried to probe into the heart of women and that was why he was the fittest man to address them. Though he himself has renounced all enjoyments yet he had not lost the power to take interest in such amusements.

Concluding Mahatma Gandhi said that India would be regenerated only when they would make lakhs of poor vilagers partners in ther enjoyments. Alluding to Khaddar he said he would not speak on this occasion about his favourite subject but they must all understand his heart's desire and try to take to it and never forget it and thus not forget the poor millions of India.—Free Press.

CEYLON ACCEPTS CONGRESS LEAD

ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

COLOMBO, Jan. 17.

The Unionist Association of Ceylon has submitted alternative proposals to the Reforms Commission for the constitution of the Legislative Council, whereby it is sought to satisfy the demand for communal representation without communal electrates. A.P.

CEYLON COMMISSION SAILS "HOME'

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

The Ceylon Reforms Commission sailed for England yesterday. Before they went away in a farewell message to the people of the Island they expressed their desire to discharge their task with great sense of responsibility and strong prepossession in favour of those who so splendidly welcomed them.—Free Press.

GOVT. LABOUR DEPT. FOR CEYLON

COLOMBO, Jan. 19.

The Government has been asked by the Government Commission to appoint a general Labour Department by extending the present Immigration Labour Department and having advisory bodies to deal with labour matters generally.—Free Press.

GENERAL MOBILISATION

EUROPEANS TO ENLIST AS OFFICERS

'FORWARD'S" REVELATIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

"Forward" publishes a letter addressed to the Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Jamshedpur, by the D.A.A.G., Presidency and Assam Circle, inviting Europeans to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers so that difficulties may not arise in event of general mobilisation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the letter says, has had under consideration for some time past the question of how to deal with difficulties that will arise in the event of general mobilisation, when there will be a large number of applicants to join the Army in India Reserve of Officers. It is, therefore, proposed, the letter continues, to make as complete a register as possible of all Europeans in India who do not hold appointment either as officer or officer designate in the Army in Indian Reserve of Officers and who do not desire to join that Reserve, but who are likely to offer their services on mobilisation. The letter is dated the 24th December, 1927, Fort William, Calcutta, and was meant for circulation among officers of the Company, which the paper says, was done.—Free Press

LOCK-OUT IN PUNJAB

COUNCIL OF ACTIONS APPEAL FOR RELIEF

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The Council of Action, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued a bulletin today regarding Dhariwal Mills labour trouble in which it says that a Mill-Workers' Union was formed in Dhariwal in August last and nearly 1,400 men, women, and children were enrolled as paying members. The employers received a deputation of worker's delegates sometime ago when a full discussion took place and the minor grievances were redressed. But, later, according to the union, 1,000 workers were discharged for a period of three months. A few who were working also came out on Saturday last and only 83 men were working in the Mill yesterday. Labour organisers are now on the spot at Dhariwal, and the Council of Action appeals to the public for the relief of women and children.—A.P.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN SATARA

(From A Correspondent).

SATARA, Jan. 15.

Considerable agitation is going on in the Satara District against the Small Holdings Consolidation Bill now before the Bombay Council, prominent leaders of all parties and sections in this district taking part in it. In the city itself, some time back both the Satara M.L.C.'s Rao Bahadur Kata and Mr. Deshpande lectured on this subject. The latter is carrying on propaganda in the district also and is getting ready response as the subject touches the very heart of the rural population. When the peasants and small landed proprietors find that their own interests are directly affected they need little convincing from others. Mr. Godsey editor of "Prakash" and others, with all the newspapers in the district like "Samartha", "Aikya" and "Bharatamata" ranged against, public opinion in the Satara District is definitely expressed against the Bill as it is.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A magnificent programme of athletic sports for the Satara District and adjoining Deccan States was held at Satara from January 8 to 11 and championship cups and medals were awarded to the winners at the hands of Shri Shahu Chhotrapati of Satara. An expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 was budgetted for this purpose, the District Local Board contributing Rs. 300 city Municipality Rs. 250, and the Poona Deccan Tymkhana Rs. 200. The rest of the money came from private local subscription and visitors' fees. More than 5,000 visitors attended and about 1,500 students and sportsmen took part in the different races. Most of the game were Indian such as wrestling and dandpatta, bothati, bhalaphenk etc.

There are indications that plague may break out in Satara as a result of infection from Karhad, Umbraj, and other places. Mice which are considered to be the admitted and powerful agency of spreading the epidemic are to be seen frantically moving about and local journals have written advocating some municipal move in the matter to arrest its possible spread.

Two meetings were held there to express Satara people's sense of loss at the demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan, one under the presidency of Mr. Ghanekar and another, Mr. Shekh.

Prof. Chaphekar of the Deccan College was here some time back who delivered a lecture on Marathi literature in the Pathak Hall, when Prof. K. P. Kulkarni presided.

NEPALESE PRINCE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

The "Madras Mail" gives currency to the rumour that the Rajah of Bhang, the Nepalese Prince, came to Madras a few days ago and stayed with a gentleman in Poonamale Road. The story of his having applied for a passport to the Government of Madras and got it for Europe is however contradicted.—Free Press.

REVENUE FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

Rai Sahib Rupchand Jaini, Chairman, District Board, Cawnpore, told Mr. Jayakar that he was in favour of an Advisory Central Board and agreed that the road system require development.

He didn't object to a two annas excise duty on petrol.

Khan Sahib, M. A. Latiff, M.L.C., (Assam) advocated one uniform tax for road development which might be a Terminal tax in imports and exports from Assam.

Sir G. Corbett: "If your scheme of terminal tax was accepted it would mean a custom boundary in each province which would hinder the free movements of the trade of the country."

Witness: It might hinder trade but not to a great extent.

Sir Arthur Froom was informed by witness that people in Assam did not take much interest in road development which, he thought, would certainly assist agriculture.

Witness did not think that road connection with Burma would very much encourage Assam industries. Witness told Raja Ghazanafar Ali Khan that bullock carts were taxed in Assam. He personally did not share the opinion of the Minister that levy of extra tax on petrol would hinder development of motor transport in Assam.

Mr. W. M. Brierley, Manager, Commercial Carrying Company, Shillong, told the Chairman that all taxes realised from motors vehicles should be strictly earmarked for road development in the country.

Sir G. Corbett:—This would take away about two crores of rupees from the Central revenues. Have you any alternative tax to suggest?

Witness:—No.

Continuing witness told Mr. Jayakar that speaking of India as a whole he did not favour disturbing the monopoly of railways as the carriers of goods and passengers. Roads were to be constructed to radiate from the railways so as to act as feeders for them.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT FROM ROADS COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Road Development Committee reassembled to-day in Delhi to examine witnesses from several parts of India particularly from Bengal, the United Provinces, Assam and the Punjab. All members were present except the Swarajists, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. K. V. Ragaswami Iyengar, Kumar Gangananda, Lala Lajpatrai and the Hon. Shivdevsingh Uberi. Lala Lajpatrai is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The first witness examined was Mr. G. G. Dey, Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department. He explained the views of his Government as well as his own.

To Sir Arthur Froom witness said that the revenue proposed to be raised by a surcharge on petrol should be earmarked for road development and not to be utilised by provinces for any other purpose.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail was told by witness that it was not advisable to allow District Boards to levy separate taxes on motor cars beyond the provincial taxation which could be resorted to only if two annas surcharge on petrol was not sufficient.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett then examined the witness at a considerable length.—A.P.

DISCONTENT AMONG KISANS

SATYAGRAHI MANDAL TO BE ORGANISED

AJMER, Jan. 18.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" reports that discontent among the Kisans is growing as a result of the Maharana's new venture of having a dramatic company including young girls when the State is unable to find money for the relief of the kisans who are said to have suffered immensely owing to repeated failure of crops.

It is understood that on the occasion of the forthcoming Kathiawar Political Conference, it is proposed to organise under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi a Satyagrahi Mandal to deal with "increasing autocracy in several Indian States." Mr. Pathick and other prominent public workers of Indian States have been invited.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PARTY IN ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Acting leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly announces that a meeting of the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly will be held at Western Hostel, New Delhi, on the 31st of January and 1st February at 4 p.m.—A.P.

MR. NATESAN TO ATTEND COUNCIL OF STATE

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, a prominent Liberal, has expressed his intention of attending the coming session of the Council of State, although most members of his party here are understood to be standing by the Bombay decision in the matter.—A.P.

TALKS WITH SWAMI SHRADDHANAND

HIS INTEREST IN EARTHLY AFFAIRS

(By V. D. RISHI.)

At a seance, held under the auspices of the Spiritualistic Society in Bombay on Tuesday the 10th inst. Swami Shraddhanand appeared and stated as follows. He said: "You have to keep on the agitation going on. Hindu-Muslim unity is the salvation of India.—Indian leaders must be united also. I am sure of a bright future in store for us.

"I was murdered as a result of a plot, but let by-gones be-by gones. Do not dig out the dead. Look to the future good, all-united India. I hope in the future which is very bright. Believe me.

APPRECIATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"I appreciate the Independence resolution, but do not be guided by the Congress or others so long as there is no all-India unity. Leave aside small matters when bigger things are at stake. Always have broad ideas. I am very keen upon all-India unity. All-petty differences can be cast aside. You can go on with your efforts which are bound to be successful in the long run. I cannot say anything about resolutions. The time is over for passing resolutions, and we must now know that we are in an age of action.

"I can testify to the utility of the Shuddhi and Sangathan movement so far as it goes on, but make all India united. All will be well in about a year more.

SWAMIJI FOR BOYCOTT.

"The Royal Commission is a great humbog of the time and you need not worry over such Commissions and Committees. I am by all means for boycotting it.

THINGS IN THE OTHER WORLD.

"I shall always come whenever I would feel like coming. We are always busy here. We have so many functions to carry out under order from the superiors that are in charge of us here. In fact no body is idle here. In your world there are many idlers. We have none here. You can find time to pass away, but we cannot afford to do that, hence we do not come any time you want us. You can call any other leaders and know their experiences.

"You can continue your efforts with vigour and strength of mind. I do bless my enemies and much more my friends and well-wishers. You are an asset of India in your own way. Be undaunted in your efforts for the spread of spiritualism."

SWAMI VIVEKANAND BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATION AT THANA

THANA, Jan. 16.

A public meeting was held at Thana to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekanand. Swami Vishwananda, of Khar Road, was proposed to the chair. The proceedings commenced with the narration of a brief life sketch of Swami Vivekanand with reference to some of the salient features of his character that made him a man of fame. After some ceremonial functions Swamiji rose to speak. In his address Swamiji said that "the revival of Hindu religion was the mission of the life of Swami Vivekanand. It was a time when Christian religion was fast growing and its devotees were engaged in establishing their religion as the religion of the world. A Parliament of rigions was formed with the intention of proving that Christianity was the highest religion in the world. India was receiving many attacks from Christian Missionaries and their preachings had shaken the foundations of Hindu religion. At such a critical time Swamiji came forward and with his stirring and authoritative speeches proved to the whole world the postion of Hindu religion amongst other religions of the world. The fundamental principles of Hindu religion were the highest principles But the practices that were observed in the name of religian were carried so far that they make people forget the underbying principles. He brought this home to the people. His great hopes lay in the youths of India to whom he has advised to be in strong in body, mind and spirit and thus to be useful to the country and religion. Swami Vishwanand then concluded his speech by appealing to the young people assembled there to take interest in the mission for which Swami Vivekanand worked.

INAUGURATOR OF NEW AGE

MEMORIAL TO SWAMI VIVEKANAND

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The plea for the erection of a public memorial of Swami Vivekanand whom she called the inaugurator of the new age was made by Srimati Saraladevi Choudharini at a huge public meeting held at the Albert Hall on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sir Ghasanda of the Madras Mission. Mr. Amritlal Bose and others addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

MRS. BESANT TO CONFER WITH DR. SAPRU.

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Dr. Annie Besant leaves Madras on January 26 to visit Allahabad where she would confer with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on the boycott of the Statutory Commission and Swaraj constitution.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS AND HARTAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18

A number of Muslim merchants with trade interests in Northern India held a meeting at the Royal Hotel last night and decided against observing hartal in connection with he Simon Commission.

Maulana Anis Ahmad, Secretary of the All-India Moslem Federation, in a statement to the press says:—The Federation is convinced that Muslim interests will be greatly endangered if Mussalmans boycott the Royal Commission. Mussalmans of India should demand their full rights and safeguard Muslim interests by placing their case before the Reforms Commission. No Mussalman should take part in the hartal.—A. P.

WHY ANTI-SEPTIC HEALING IS BEST!

LORD LISTER'S discovery of antiseptic surgery has saved millions of lives, but only Zam-Buk has brought the full benefits of antiseptic healing within reach of all.

Zam-Buk acts on the skin in three ways. *Firstly*, it allays pain and irritation and subdues swelling. *Secondly*, Zam-Buk is not merely aseptic but is anti-septic as well. It not only excludes but it kills the germs of blood-poisoning, fiery eczema, itch, ringworm, etc. *Thirdly*, Zam-Buk grows new skin over any cut, wound or sore.

Zam-Buk
KILLS & EXPELS SKIN DISEASE GERMS

Keep a box of this Great Herbal Healer always handy. Use it for all skin troubles. Of all chemists and medicine vendors. Rs. One and Rs. 2-8 per box.
I.Z. 883

A sound investment—a
B·S·A Bicycle

The apparently small differences between a high grade bicycle and its cheap imitation in the showroom would not seem to justify the extra price—but the real differences are very quickly proved after a short time on the road.
Remember, a cheap bicycle is likely to prove an unsatisfactory bargain—and choose a B.S.A. when buying your new mount. Built throughout in the B.S.A. factories from the highest grade materials only, and guaranteed for 50 years, a B.S.A. will give a lifetime of satisfactory service.

Send for the free B.S.A. catalogue.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
313, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles for reliability and value.

Your Smile

Quickly made charming with ivory white teeth and firm gums

HERE is a new and radically different way in tooth care. A way that quickly restores "off-color" teeth to attractive whiteness and that leading dentists are urging.

In a few days it will work a transformation in your mouth.

Your teeth will be clear and gleaming; your gums firm and of healthy color.

FILM . . . it hides pretty teeth

Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on your teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel it—a slippery, viscous coating that clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It lays your gums open to bacterial attack and your teeth open to decay. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea.

Now *new* methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any other known.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Test Tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

No. 7-56-E—finished—4 x 7 inches Eng. Exp. News 13377 H AMR—1

HASU-NO-HANA
REGD

MADE BY
GROSSMITH'S

Famed throughout the world as the leading distillers of Perfumes and Fine Soap Makers.

Hasu-No-Hana enjoys a world-wide reputation for a wonderful delicacy and charm unapproached by any other perfume.

Its fragrance is exquisitely floral and delightfully unique.

The Hasu-No-Hana series includes—

PERFUME.

FACE POWDER.	HAIR LOTION.
POWDER LEAF BOOKS.	TOILET WATER.
TOILET SOAP.	SHAMPOO POWDER.
TOILET CREAM.	BRILLIANTINE.
DENTAL CREAM.	TALCUM POWDER.
BATH CRYSTALS.	SACHETS.

CACHOUS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

Made by J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.
AGENT IN INDIA:—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

REVIVAL OF PAPAL SUREMACY

CONFERENCE FOR REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM

'MALINES CONVERSATIONS'' REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Archbishop of Canterbury three months ago prohibited the publication o the report on the ''Malines conversations'' lest the revelations contained therein should damage the chances of the revised Prayer Book passing into law. Now following the request of the Council of the Church Association embargo on the publication has been withdrawn. The conversations originated in 1921 when Lord Halifax visited Cardinal Mercier and asked him to receive some Anglicans who were anxious for a rapprochment beween the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. Altogether five meetings were held between 1921 and 1925. Three members of each church were present at the first two meetings and thereafter five members of each church were present having requested, Doctor Gore and Doctor Kidd to attend the third meeting in 1923.

THE THORNY TOPIC.

A separate reports embodied in the pamphlet published to-day show that the question of the supremacy of the Pope was the most thorny topic. A memorandum prepared by the Anglicans closed with the fourth meeting. It said that the reunion of Christendom was not imaginable except on the recognition of the primacy of Pope. But, while both the Eastern, orthodox and Anglican Churches were prepared to recognise the primacy of the Pope it was not likely tha they would be ready to define it more closely.

The memorandum of Roman Catholics lays stress on the serious divergencies as regards the special position of the Pope and the Anglican unwillingness to go into details in the attempt to define the rights and addition to the duties of the Pope.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

London, Jan. 18.

''Malines conversations'' were so-called because they were held at Malines. They were unofficial. Cardinal Mercier presided at four meetings, but died before the fifth which was merely formal. The points on which the parties agreed included that ''in Eucharist body and blood of Christ are verily given, taken and received by the faithful'' and that ''by consecration Bread and Wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.'' They also agreed on confession and absolution, and even in some measure on the larger question of the recognition of the primacy of the Pope. The statement of the Anglican conferees of which his colleagues had approved said: ''We do not shrink from the idea of the Papacy acting as the centre of unity, but we contemplate not the Papacy as it exists in theory and practice among the Roman Catholics, but the conception of unity such as may emerge in future.''

A passage in the Roman Catholic report says: ''Memories of ancient times have left some bitterness at heart. It is better not to go back on the past, but to try to forecast the form which the Papal activity might take in future.''—Reuter's.

IN TERRITORIAL FORCE

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Calcutta Corporation protested to-day against the omission by the Government to provide for the formation of the urban unit of Indian Territorial Force in Calcutta in accordance with Shea Committee's report and urged upon the Government to rectify the same at an early date.—Free Press.

NO AMNESTY FOR BENGAL DETENUS

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH LEGISLATORS

PROTEST AGAINST UNHEALTHY LOCATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

As the Legislative Session is drawing near speculation is rife on the question of Simon Commission and political detenus in Bengal. Private advices from Calcutta show that His Excellency the Governor had a conference with the Bengal members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State last week on the question. It is understood that the members pressed on the Governor to select better places for detenus when they are interned. It was pointed out that many detenus were suffering from diseases as they were being detained in unhealthy and malaria-stricken places. Some members are reported to have pressed for an amnesty to all political prisoners so as to create a better political atmosphere. Rumour regarding general amnesty either by the Viceroy or by the Governor is discounted in well-informed circles. But it is stated that there is likelihood that detenus numbering about 70 now detained in Bengal and outside under the Bengal Ordinance will be released by the middle of next month. Release of detenus is proceeding apace as circumstances permit and on the merits of the individual cases as stated by the Home Member in the Assembly.

The speeches of both the Governor at the opening of the Bengal Council on February 7th and the Viceroy on February 3rd will probably contain references to this subject.—A. P.

DR. BESANT ON INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

"DOMINION STATUS MAKES INDIA COMPLETE MISTRESS"

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Discussing Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru's recent statement on the Congress resolution on Independence, Dr. Besant writes as follows in "New India.":—

''It is obvious that neither the subjects committee nor the Congress committed itself to the view propounded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and it is a pity that as General Secretary of the Congress he should state his personal views without also stating that that view was at variance with the policy actually approved by the Congress. The army of occupation is the British army stationed in India and the subject of immediate withdrawal of the army had been discussed and deliberately rejected by the subjects committee and was, therefore, not before the Congress. It is not putting the matter too high to assert that 95 per cent. of those who voted for the resolution did not contemplate complete severance of British connection save as an extreme logical progress''.

Dr. Besant after pointing out that immediate next step towards the final goal of independence is Dominion Status observes ''I know that some good Indians object to this but it is, I venture to think, because they do not quite realise that dominion status makes India complete mistress within her own borders. When the Commonwealth of India Bill or any other Bill which gives equal freedom becomes an Act India will never again require another act of the British Parliament.''—A. P.

INDIAN CINEMA COMMITTEE IN BURMA

POLICE COMMISSIONER AGAINST GOVT INTERFERENCE

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee to-day examined Jkyaw U. Public Prosecutor. Witness said there was nothing objectionable in western films.

The Board of Censors submitted a written statement and was examined. Mr. Merrikin, Police Commissioner of Rangoon, speaking on behalf of the Board said that films of a sensational nature were always popular with both Indians and Burmans. It was undesirable that a state agency should be created to undertake the management of the film industry as a monopoly. Mr. Merrikin added Government should not interfere in the film production and there was no necessity for the Police Commissioner to be the President of the Board.—A. P.

MUNIFICIENT DONATION FOR "NATIONAL INSTITUTE"

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

It is understood that an anonymous donor has promised a lakh of rupees, half of which he has already paid in cash to Mr. Vaswani for establishing a National Institute.—A. P.

DELICIOUS — HEALTHFUL DRINK

VIMTO
THE
TONIC FRUIT DRINK
For Everybody in
BOMBAY

VIMTO, a refreshing, invigorating beverage, with distinctly healthful properties.

Made from fruit and spices VIMTO is a delightful drink for young and old all the year round.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & CO.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

BOTTLED BY ROGERS & Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
STOCKED BY SHAH & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and all Leading Dealers.

PURE INVIGORATING BEVERAGE

MANUFACTURERS
AND
IMPORTERS

to note the Best Medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is

"THE HINDU"

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all time reference book.

For rates and particulars apply to
THEMANAGER, P.O. Box 316, MADRAS.

That Ulcerated Leg
will heal up when the blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 20 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

NO-CHANGERS' CONFERENCE SUSPENDED.

CONCENTRATE ON BOYCOTT PROGRAMME

KHADI--THE SOUL OF INDIA

"GIVING UP WILL BE SELLING THE MASSES"

MAHATMAJI'S LEAD TO PEOPLE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I see that the news that there was to be at Sabarmati a meeting of 'No Changers' some time this month has found its way to the press. Perhaps this was inevitable. But I am sorry to have to inform all concerned that the idea has been dropped for the time being at any rate. Many 'No Changers' have been long suggesting such a meeting with a view to the formation of a programme and a general interchange of views. The demand became insistent at Madras when the 'No Changers' who attended the Congress felt that on several resolutions they should have a definite joint policy and that they should be able to act as a distinct party within the Congress. Though I was not enamoured of the idea of forming a party, I was not averse to the calling of a meeting of 'No Changers' for the purpose of discussion. But as I came to the drafting of a circular letter, I saw that it was a difficult performnce and it was an equally difficult thing to select the names of invitees. I found both to be hopeless tasks. On going into the thing deeper I found that the convening of such a meeting might embarrass Dr. Ansari and make the working of the national programme of boycott more difficult by drawing the attention of the country away from the boycott and distracting it by a discussion of matters that may well await a better opportunity. I discovered further that the formation of a 'No Change' party without me in it was not likely to function fully and vigorously so long as I was alive, avilable and retined a fairly healthy and active mind. And the idea behind the suggested meeting was to form a party in which I need not take any part. It may be theoretically possible, but in practice reference would always be made to me for opinion on many matters, which opinion would be more likely to be faully than it would be if I was present at the disenssion from which the matters for opinion might have risen. These considerations made me incline to the view that the meeting might at least be postponed. Vallabhbhai with whom I first shared my revised opinion agreed with me. Other friends came to the same conclusion on other and independent grounds. The idea of the meeting therefore remains under suspension for the time being.

NO INTERMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

I hope that the suspension will not disappoint the 'No Changers.' I am not sure that it is not a better arrangement. Whilst non-co-operation as a national programme is partially suspended, individual non-co-operators have an opportunity of testing the strength of their faith. Their faith will be all the stronger for standing alone without the warmth of a party. When anything assumes the strength of a creed which non-co-operation must be with those who still remain true to it, it becomes self-sustained and derives the needed support from within. Let us also have faith in the country that when a forward movement becomes possible, all those who left non-co-operation will rejoin it whole-heartedly. I have no forward step to suggest at the present moment. Anything intermediate I can suggest may disturb the joint programme that various parties in the country are trying to evolve.

KHADDAR—THE CORNER STONE.

Meanwhile I can only invite the attention of 'No-Changers' to the great constructive programme of Khadi. Those who do not appreciate it, do not understand the most potent and the most operative part of non-co-operation, viz., non-violence. Non-co-operation without non-violence can never rise to the dignity of a creed and becomes merely one among many strategies in a campaign. Non-violent non-co-operation has been conceived as an infallible remedy replacing all others. And Khadi is the corner stone of its positive side.

Here is a reluctant testimony in favour of Khadi given by Mr. Harcourt Robertson in the "Daily Despatch." The writer is claimed by the editor to be 'one who has spent many years in British India where he was engaged in occupations demanding an intimate knowledge of market conditions and the Indian psychology.' I am indebted to the "Leader" of the twelfth instant for the following:

"He (Mr. Robertson) ascribes the heavy drop in the amount of British cotton fabrics purchased by India not to post-war dislocation and economic stress, nor to the poverty of the masses, for 'the Indian peasant is always appallingly poor,' nor to fammes, for 'famine in India is of almost yearly occurrence,' but to the competition of Indian and Japanese mills and most of all to Khaddar which, he writes, towers like a giant above all other causes. He regards Khaddar as the real enemy. His description of it and of its high priest, Mahatma Gandhi, will be read with interest. He says:

"'Khaddar is a native-made cloth woven on primitive loooms from handspun yarn by unskilled, amateurish workers. It is coarse, stiff, full of knots and faults, and always looks dirty,—yet there is a positive vogue for it, even wealthy natives taking a pride in garments made from it. For Khaddar represents in concrete form the slogan of the rapidly growing Nationalist party: 'India for the Indians.' Not a penny of the money spent on it leaves the country. He who wears it helps to feed India's starving millions, proclaims his country's independence and shows himself a patriot of the first water. . . . Khaddar is one of the weapons used by —and indeed, invented by—Mahatma Gandhi in his fight against foreign rule in India. Half saint, half fanatic, and wholly patriot Mahatma Gandhi now speaks, in his person and through the native press, to the very hearts of India's educated classes. Non-co-operation is not dead in India because it is no longer talked. It has now reached the stage of silent and dangerous activity. . . . Let Mr. Gandhi's missionaries once rope in the masses, and India will no longer be a poor buyer, she will be no buyer at all. . . . The blow is aimed not only at cotton. It is a definite attempt to ruin the market for all British goods.'

PRO-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

"These remarks cannot but hearten those who have been working, under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, for the spread of Khaddar. That great apostle of non-violence believes that through the charkha India can win economic freedom, and that political freedom must follow in its wake. Mr. Robertson is alarmed and suggests a remedy and it is this: 'Restore confidence in the British Raj, inculcate the Empire idea, cause the masses of India to realise how much they owe to British rule, and Britain will recover her Indian market.' He urges that pro-British propaganda should be carried on through cinema films, which should be exhibited free of cost to the ignorant masses, other means of propaganda, such as the press, not being neglected. If his suggestion is given effect to, 'India may yet be saved to us, and our market there is by no means irretrievably lost yet.' No time is to be lost, for 'in a few short years the Nationalist leaven may well have worked so that any attempt to neutralise it would fail because of being made too late.' In the meantime he suggests that something should be done to give wide publicity in India to ideas such as 'Lancashire fabrics of Indian cotton,' 'India's best customer is Lancashire,' 'To buy Lancashire cloth is to help India's cultivators.' Unless these and similar remedies,' he concludes, 'are applied at once it seems certain that the Indian market for Lancashire cotton goods is not a sick but a dying one.'

SOUL OF INDIA.

The writer is greatly mistaken in thinking that the capitalistic propaganda of the nature he suggests will stem the tide of the national movement. India's masses and classes are not so un-sophisticated as not to see through the whole game. The only effect of propaganda organised for purposes of economic exploitation is likely to be to give a stimulus to the Khaddar movement and make even those among Indians who at present do not attach much importance to its economic potentiality look at the charkha from a different angle of vision. A propaganda of the nature suggested would be a clear admission that Khaddar is winning its way, and this will have the effect of inducing faith in it on the part of those who belong to the category of doubters. It is not by interested propaganda but by substantial concessions to the national demands of Indians that the relations of the two countries can be placed on a healthy footing and the causes which are operating to the detriment of Lancashire's trade with India removed."

Needless to say that Khadi is not a threat. It is the breath of national life like Swaraj. The Khadi movement like Swaraj cannot be given up against any concessions however generous. To give up Khadi would be to sell the masses, the soul of India.

MODERN "HAROUN-AL-RASCHID"

KING AMANULLAH AND MUSSOLINI

LONDON, Dec. 31.
(By Mail).

"Haroun-al-Raschid" of the twentieth century is the title given by Sir Percival Philip to King Amanullah in a special character sketch contributed to the "Daily Mail".

Sir Percival also holds that there is much in common between Mussolini and the ruler of Afghanistan though they are poles apart in race religion and mentality, for both are worshippers of the God Efficiency.

They say in bazars of Kabul (but in whispers) writes, Sir Percival that Amanullah the King whose means "Peace of God" is more like the lightning of God; one never knows when and where he is about to strike. They say also that it is well to be diligent in every day affairs, for the beggar in rags who pauses inquiringly at the door may be the All Highest himself cunningly disguised for the confusion of loose livers and all lazy men.

Whether the King of Afghanistan actually roams through his capital in disguise, as his people believe, is a question which the Court Circular declines to answer and courtiers dare not, But it may well be so. His Afghan Majesty stops at nothing in his ceaseless quest for information and his desire for national progress.

He has shown in some ways many of the characteristic of Haroun-al-Raschid. What is more ominous for his easy going kingdom, he is showing many others which have hitherto been associated with that other worshipper of the God Efficiency-Mussolini.

AMANULLAH AND MUSSOLINI.

The two have much in common. The same tireless energy the same implicable hatred of corrupt officialdom, the same ruthless demand for honest effort in public and private life the same disregard for red tape, the same desire to develop their country industrially, commercially and agriculturally the same conviction that every man must "do his bit"—and the determination to see that he does—the same policy of prompt rewards and swift punishments. In race, religion and mentality they are as far apart as the poles. Yet when they meet in Rome they will find themselves curiously in agreement.

MANY-SIDED ACTIVITIES.

His Majesty Amanullah is as manysided a man as Mussolini. He not only exercises kingcraft as the East Knows it in dispensing just ice with an iron hand, he add to this accomplishment certain Western attributes which astonish his subjects.

He has a disconcerting taste for mathematics.—witness the new Budget—and for law—witness the new criminal code—he practically edits the only news-paper in Kabul, has made himself an authority on men's dress, is a real estate agent, runs a hotel for tourists takes an unusual interest in mineralogy and can talk knowingly of the extension of trade and industry with any foreign promoter.

He is patron of a broadcasting station, yet keeps a court jester. He breaks a Minister with a word, yet likes to deliver speeches two and a half hours long to an audience of awed villagers.

KING WHO SEES HIMSELF.

He is known as the King who sees for himself. Governors quake when he goes on tour, with his imposing retinue; and every official down to the humblest desperately tries to set his affairs in order. He has penetrated to every corner of his roadless provinces ignoring alike the heat of summer and the bitter cold, interviewing, cross-examining receiving penitent outlaws, revoking martial law, extending time limits for honest taxpayers and castigating the dodgers and keeping open camp for the hearing of petitions and complaints like the Eastern Kings of all time. The day of his departure is the day of judgment.

The King's speeches when on tour have been based on the themes of self-sacrifice work for the country devotion to Islam and above all the necessity for education.

ANTI-BRITISH ATTITUDE?

One notes with regret that there are no British in the list of foreign advisers and various experts at Kabul, nor does British trade find a conspicuous place in the development of the country. This undoubtedly reflects the anti-British attitude of many of the King's Ministers. His army is instructed by Turks and Soviet-trained Afghan cadets. His Civil Services are fortified by French and German teachers and engineers.

His Majesty is lavish enough in his rewards where he thinks merit has made its mark. He went so far recently as to bestow the Astur Medal of the first class on the French and Russian Charges on d'affaires at Kabul—for carrying out the work of their Legations satisfactorily during the absence of the Ministers on leave. Free Press.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, Collector and Political Agent, laying the foundation stone of the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School buildings.

His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur and the Political Agent, after a shikar.

—Photos by P. P. A.

AFGHAN KING VISIT TO EUROPE

LIFE ON BOARD ROYAL SHIP

This ship, steaming westward in a placid sea under the Royal Standard of Afghanistan, is engaged on a voyage of historic interest. She carries the first Mahomedan Queen and Mahomedan Princesses to be emancipated from the seclusion of the veil.

Not only have the queen and the princesses appeared in public with their faces uncovered wearing costumes of European design and fashion, but they have also joined freely and simply and with obvious enjoyment with their fellow-passengers in the ordinary diversions of a journey by sea.

It is difficult to say to whom the first effect of their emancipation was the more astounding—the ladies themselves who are in an utterly new world; the Ministers, generals and lesser male officials of the royal suite, who have been taught that to look upon the unveiled faces of such personages is little less than sacrilege or certain Europeans long engaged in official duties in Mahomedan States.

Of the latter, Sir Francis Humphrys the British Ministers at Kabul has had probably the most amazing experience. For him the Queen as she came abroad in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening was the usual mysterious veiled figure. Never in all his five years of service at the court of Afghanistan had he seen her or conversed with her. Yet the next morning when she appeared on deck in a plain summer costume they met almost like old friends. She is a charming, unexpectedly youthful woman, dark-haired, yet fairer than many of Italian and Spanish origin with an air of quiet dignity and an engaging smile.

QUEEN AT DECK TENNIS.

In the evening King Amanullah gave his first dinner party in his private saloon and for the Queen it was the climax of the most eventful day in her life to be sitting at the table like any European lady with men around her. The British Ministers was at her side and she conversed with him in Court Persian and carried on conversations with the Afghan officials of her husband's encourage.

The King, who does nothing by halves, not only released his wife and their relatives from the veil, but also made it apparent that they are on the same footing as the other women passengers for the incidental social diversions of the voyage.

On the first afternoon of freedom he invited a Madras engineer to join in a game of deck quoits in which his sister, Princess Nur-ul-Siraj, helped to make a foursome. The Queen took up deck tennis next day.

FASCINATED BY BABIES.

The love of children of the Queen and Princesses has won all hearts. Two little English girls, only two years old, with blue eyes and golden curls, so fascinated the Queen and her sisters that they could not pass the babies by without stopping and taking them in their arms. They competed with each other for the privilege of fondlnig the little girls, themselves showing the eagerness of children.

The King and all his Ministers stopped to kiss the hands of one of these children when she first appeared on deck one morning. She accepted their homage with delightful selfpossession.

Then the King went to the shop and bought the entire stock of the most expensive mechanical toys and dolls and distributed them among all the children abroad—European and Indian not forgetting his son and heir the wistful little six-year-old Prince Rhamatullah, who walks about the ship with his nurse looking at everything with wondering eyes.

The ladies have adopted with enthusiasm all the hobbies enjoyed by their Western sisters. They have a full supply of cameras, cine-cameras, portable gramophones with Afghan records, and they show a zest for deck sports which is at variance with the general belief that Eastern women re not fond of strenuous exercise.

They watched a little dubiously the exploits of several occupents of the canvas swimming tank on the forward deck. They assemble, with the King on Captain's deck to see their first boat-drill, when the little Prince insisted on putting on a life-belt and joining the other passengers for inspection.

But what appealed to them most was their first view of European dancing. They came to the sanded floor on the after promenade deck on Monday night where a small but good ship's orchestra composed of stewards was playing the latest fox-trots. Like the Queen who stood at the rail with a quizzical smile, the Princesses wore the latest evening gowns with an air.

Never before had any of them seen a man or woman moving to music with arms with each other. I am told that some of the Princesses have danced among themselves at Kabul but the real thing was a mystery to them until this first gathering of passengers after dinner.

Some of them immediately wanted to try to dance themselves, but the King, who ws looking on with equal approval forbade them. I understand that his refusal was not due to any opposition to dancing but to the fact that they have yet to observe the customs of their religion in Aden and Egypt. When they arrive in the Western world they will probably be allowed to fox-trot like their Western sisters and it is certain that all of them will be taking lessons in the latest steps by the time they reach London.

AT A BOXING MATCH.

The King had already shown himself a true sportsman at ship's games but this popularity in this respect was established beyond cavil when he attended his first boxing tournament yesterday afternoon. His keenness and determination to know all the fine points of the science captivated the assembled ship's company.

This again was a new adventure for the ladies as well as for himself.

Six couples, selected from the talent of the crew, appeared in 3-round bouts, some of which evoked such determination and were accompanied with such bloody noses that the Queen's first expression of amusements quickly turned to compassion.

The King watched them all with a critical eye and applauded certain game losers.

When the entertainment was ended with comic bouts between two masquerading stewards, he walked to the ringside, where the competitors had assembled, and patted them on the shoulders with hearty commendations in French. Then, with a regal wave of the hand, he summoned a procession of courtiers carrying, leather cases which contained prizes. These cups, candle-sticks, all flagons and plaques were all of silver. All bore the royal arms and had been brought from Kabul.

A KISS AND A PAT.

We have seen many admirable aspects of this interesting Sovereign, but I think the one which has appealed to us more than any is his simple domesticity. He plays constantly with his little son. His Queen is the apple of his eye.

She was playing deck tennis yesterday afternoon while the King was engaged in a hot foursome at the net alongside. The Queen suddenly decided that she was tired. The King stopped his game. She came up to him and he kissed her affectionately. She patted his cheek and went below.

With a final smile in her direction the King returned to his game and proceeded as usual to baffle the portly Ali Ahmed Khan, his Governor of Kabul.—"Daily Mail."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.